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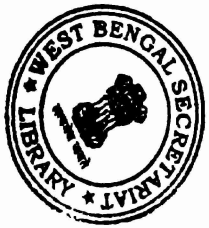
History - Report



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STATISTICAL

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT

OF THE

24-PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

BY

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REVENUE SURVEYOR.

CALCUTTA:

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1857.

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STATISTICAL

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT

OF THE

24-PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Situation.

THE Territory ceded to the Company by Meer Jaffier Khan, Nabob of Bengal, distinguished by the name of "24-Pergunnahs," and which has for its Capital the City of Calcutta, the Metropolis of British India, is situated between the parallels of 22° and 23° of North Latitude and 88° and 89° of East Longitude.

Origin and History.

The name originates in its having, at the time of cession, 24 Pergunnahs, contained within its boundary, and which are thus given, as extracted from a document dated 11th June 1759, and signed by J. Z. Holwell, who was one of the survivors of the Black Hole tragedy and a Member of the Board of Council at Calcutta, *viz.* Magra, Satutt, Azeemabad, Mora Gossee, Mydoumell, Ekkabberpore, Pychakoolee, Burridge Hotee, Ektearpore, Gurr, Hotteagur, Myda, Ballea, Bussundree, Calcutta, Amirpore, Maanjoore, Pykon, Shawpore, Shawnagore, Karryjuree, Duccan Sagur, Cosopore, and Northern Pergunnah.

It appears that, in 1759, the quit-rent or Government share of the revenue of these Pergunnahs was conferred by the Mogul at Delhi on Lord Clive, then Colonel Clive, expressly as a mark of favor for the eminent services he rendered to the Government of Delhi, but more especially for aiding with his troops in the suppression of a rebellion raised against the Mogul by his eldest son, known as Shah Allum, in the same year.

The lands, however, had been ceded to the Company previous to this Jaghire being conferred on Lord Clive, the date of the Treaty being 20th December 1757. The annual rent then amounted to Rupees 2,22,000, which was paid to Lord Clive until his death, which took place in November 1774, when it reverted to the Company. The area was then supposed to be 4,882 square miles.

From the date of the Treaty up to July 1759, these Pergunnahs were farmed by the Company, but a suspicion arose (from sundry offers made by some rich Natives connected with the rent of some of the Pergunnahs) that the Company had not a perfect knowledge of the value of the lands, and they were put up for sale by public auction, as the only means of arriving at this knowledge and making the lands yield every advantage. The Pergunnahs were sold (31st July 1759) in 15 lots and farmed out for three years certain, the Company reserving the royalties of the lands. The sale produced 7,65,700 Sicca Rupees, which, together with the produce of the royalties, estimated at 1,50,000 Sicca Rupees, made a total rental of 9,15,700 Sicca Rupees, and after deducting Lord Clive's Jaghire of Rupees 2,22,000, a nett annual revenue of 6,93,700 Sicca Rupees, besides the value of a large tract of land, taken from the Pergunnahs next adjoining the City of Calcutta, to enlarge its bounds.

This District has been the scene of some of the many conflicts that took place for the supremacy in India, the earliest being in 1730, when the Ostend Company, who had established themselves at Banky Bazar (since 1723), about 25 miles above Calcutta, were obliged to evacuate their Factory after a long and gallant defence, and which was taken possession of by the troops of the Mogul, sent by the Fouzdar of Hooghly at the instigation of the English and Dutch, and who were eventually expelled from Bengal in 1733.

The capture of Calcutta in 1756 by Suraj-oo-Dowlah, Soubadhar of Bengal, resulting in the tragedy of the "Black Hole," in which 146 individuals, the great majority of them Europeans, were imprisoned for 12 hours in a room 18 × 14 feet, and of whom only 23 escaped alive the next morning. The subsequent re-capture of Calcutta in the commencement of the following year, by a fleet under Admiral Watson, and the intermediate taking of the Fort of Budge-Budge under Colonel Clive, from which Manick Chund, the Governor of Calcutta, was obliged to retreat to Moorshedabad, abandoning Calcutta on the way. Hostilities with the Dutch in 1759, when they landed at Fultah, tore down our colours, burnt the houses and effects of the Company's tenants, and seized several of our ships, retaliated by our possessing ourselves of the Dutch Factory at Barnagore, and followed up by the complete defeat of the Dutch, on the plains of Bedurrah, on the opposite bank of the River Hooghly, about 4 miles from Chinsurah. These are the principal contests that have taken place, the details of which form matter of History.

Extent and boundaries.

Between the years 1820 and 1833, sundry Pergunnahs of the Nuddeah and Jessore Districts were incorporated with the 24-Pergunnahs, paying their revenue into the Allipoor Collectorate. These Pergunnahs, comprising the Joint Magistracy of Baraset, commonly called the Baraset District, now form, together with the territory ceded by Meer Jaffier Khan, the "District 24-Pergunnahs." It is bounded on the North by the District of Nuddeah, on the East by the District of

Jessore, on the South by the Soonderbunds, and on the West by the Districts of Hidgelee and Hooghly, the River Hooghly forming the boundary line.

Its extreme length from North to South is 71 miles and its extreme breadth from East to West is 78 miles; its superficial area being 2,277 square miles.

General appearance and soil.

The whole District is flat. The Eastern portion has a great many bheels, the chief of which are the Boyrah, extending over a surface of 40 square miles, the greater part of it covered with null or reed jungle; the Bullee, extending over about 12 square miles; and the Datbangah, about 10 square miles. Immediately in the vicinity of Calcutta lies the Salt Water Lake, in extent nearly 30 square miles. The portion of the District above alluded to is also overrun with innumerable tidal khals and rivers intersecting one another in every direction, and at the spring tides flooding the country. When the crops are on the ground, the tidal waters are kept out by small embankments raised by the ryots. In the Western and Southern portions, an embankment has been raised by the Government, commencing from the Muneekhalee Khal, a little below Akra Farm, and extending along the bank of the River Hooghly as far South as the Cheetamooree Telegraph, thence along the borders of the Soonderbund jungle, till it meets the Biddiaduree River, running along its right bank and terminating about 4 miles to the East of the Dhaupa Toll House. This embankment is kept in very good repair. In the Northern parts of the District, the soil is very rich, but in the Southern parts, from a line drawn across the District about 10 miles below Calcutta and where the country is more or less within the influence of the salt-water, the soil is much impregnated with salt. The few tanks that exist are all more or less briny. This impregnation of salt seems, however, to have very little effect on the crops; the same lands are cultivated every year with much the same produce. Beyond a small tract of jungle, situated about S. E. of Calcutta, on the right bank of the River Pialee, a tract to the S. E. and adjoining the Salt Water Lake, and another on the left bank of the Khalindee River, called the Telekhalee Jungle, there is but little waste land, and where it does exist, it is left for the purposes of obtaining thatching grass. A peculiarity exists in the N. E. part of the District, in the great number of date-trees; the country is studded with them, and in several places there are extensive date plantations, especially in the outskirts of the village sites. The produce of these trees is manufactured into "goor," a kind of molasses, and sold in this state to the European and Native Sugar Factories in the vicinity to be converted into sugar. The soil here appears peculiarly adapted to them, for the trees grow without an attempt at cultivation of any kind.

There are eight kinds of lands required for husbandry, *viz.*:—1*st*, "Shalee bhoomee," the low land, fit for cultivation of rice, particularly "Amun paddy"; 2*nd*, "Soona bhoomee," the high land, suitable for cultivation of "Aoosh paddy" and other grain, hemp, tobacco, &c.; 3*rd*, "Dhooe bhoomee," the best sort of high ground, fit for growing

two crops, such as rice, kidney beans, &c. ; *4th*, "Curpa bhoomee," the high ground, suited for the cultivation of cotton ; *5th*, "Inshoo bhoomee," the high ground, fit for the growth of sugar-cane ; *6th*, "Vastoo," the elevated habitation of the ryot ; *7th*, "Oodvastoo," the high ground adjoining the Vastoo ; and *8th*, "Bangaut," or the garden ground. Some add to it the uplands for bamboo and plantain, and make ten kinds of agricultural ground, and assess each sort at different rates.

The principal rivers in the District are :—

Rivers.

The Hooghly,	The Khalindee,
The Biddiadurce,	The Culputooah,
The Pialee,	and
The Jaboonah or Echamuttee,	The Cobbaduk.

The secondary rivers are :—

The Sonye,	The Golgosseah,
The Bhetna,	and
The Hurwa Gong,	The Banstollah Gong.

Principal Rivers.

The *Hooghly* enters the District about 5 miles North of the Latitude of Chinsurah, and after running a course of nearly 100 miles, forming its Western boundary, discharges its waters about 30 miles further South into the Bay of Bengal. On its course it is joined by the Damoodah, Roopnarain, Huldee, and Russoolpoor Rivers. This river is navigable from the sea up to Calcutta, a distance of 100 miles, for ships of large tonnage. On the left bank is situated Calcutta, the capital of the Bengal Presidency, and about 16 miles above it Barrackpoor, a large Military Station. On the right bank, Howrah, Sulkeah, Serampoor (formerly a Danish Settlement), Chandernagore (a French Settlement), Chinsurah (formerly a Dutch Settlement and now a Military Depôt for Queen's Troops), Hooghly (a Civil Station), and Bandel are the principal places.

The *Biddiadurce* commences at the junction of the Baliaghatta and Tolly's Canals, about 12 miles S. E. of Calcutta. It takes a S. E. direction, forming the boundary between Pergunnahs Meydenmul and Pyeghatee, and after running a course of 12 miles through the District, continues on through the Soondeibunds and joins the Mutlah River at Athara Banka, about 8 miles from the District boundary. This river, in conjunction with the Mutlah, has been lately brought to notice, as affording the means of navigation for shipping to within a few miles of Calcutta. Its average breadth is from 2 to 300 yards.

The *Pialee* branches off from the right bank of the Biddiaduree at Bhuggerutteepoor about 4 miles below where the latter commences. It runs through and on the boundary, of the District for about 22 miles and loses itself amongst other rivers in the Soonderbunds. Its breadth, where it leaves the Biddiaduree, is about 100 yards, and increases to 250 and 300 yards on its way. It is very deep, but very little, if any, use is made of it.

The *Jaboonah*, called also the *Echamuttee* or *Issamuttee*, enters the District at Baraguryah Indigo Factory, about 36 miles in a straight line N. E. of Calcutta. It runs a very tortuous S. S. Easterly course of 80 miles, and leaves the District at Puranpoor, where it joins the Soonderbunds. Ten miles above Puranpoor, the Echamuttee branch turns off to the Eastward, at Issureepoor, or Jessore, running for 6 miles into the Soonderbunds, when it takes the name of the Kudumtollah River. This branch is hardly 100 yards in breadth. The Jaboonah, at its entrance into the District, is 150 yards broad; its breadth gradully increases to 3 and 400 yards. It is a deep river and navigable for boats of the largest size. The exit from the canals that lead from Calcutta to the Eastward is into this river at Hosseinabad. Boats proceed thence down the river and leave it at Kankseali or Coxialee, a distance of 12 miles by the khal of the same name. The chief places on this river are—on the right bank, Badooreah, Baseerhaut, Bagundee, Takee, Hosseinabad, and Bussuntpoor; on the left bank, Poora and Debhatta.

The *Khalindee* branches off from the Jaboonah at Bussuntpoor, taking a Southerly course. It enters the Soonderbunds at Puranpoor and eventually joins the Roymungul. A small creek leads from it about 7 miles below Bussuntpoor, communicating with the Kaleegatchee and Athara Banka Rivers in the Soonderbunds, and which, joining with the Biddiaduree River at Athara Banka, forms the track of the larger and heavily laden boats from Calcutta to the Eastward. The Khalindee is a deep river, averaging 300 yards in breadth.

The *Culputooah* is a river branching off from a multiplicity of other rivers in the vicinity of Assasoonee, on the Eastern side of the District and about the Latitude of Fort William. It is a river of very little note beyond the great breadth it assumes after it is joined by the Golgosseah on its way to the Soonderbunds. From its breadth at starting of 150 yards, it increases to 600 yards in the length of 16 miles. The Golgosseah unites with it just 3 miles above where it joins the Soonderbunds, through which it continues its course till its junction with the Cobbaduk, when the two united form the Burra Punga River.

The *Cobbaduk* enters the District on its N. E. boundary and continues a Southerly course, forming the boundary between the District 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. It runs for 80 miles on this boundary and is very tortuous and deep. Five miles to the East of Assasoonee, it is joined by the Moorechap Gong, which communicates with the series of passages and canals from Calcutta, and 2 miles below this junction the Chandkhalee Katta Khal goes off East, continuing the passage of boats towards Coolna, Dacca, &c.

There are several khals branching off into the interior of the District, the chief of which are the Jalalpoor, Shalkya Gong, Pookuryah, Kaleekhar, and other smaller ones, but they proceed no further than the bheels inland, where they lose themselves in endless ramifications.

The principal places on the banks are—Shorooleer, Magoorah, Burdul, and Khazrah. There is little traffic on the river, and this is chiefly confined to the export of sugar and indigo from the Jessore District.

Secondary Rivers.

The *Sonye* and *Bhetna* are two small rivers running into the District between the Echamuttee and Cobbaduk. The former loses itself in the Boyrah Bheel and the latter joins the Moorechap Gong near Assasoonee. They both average 70 to 80 yards in breadth, but of considerable depth. The little traffic on them consists of small grain boats, carrying paddy into the Nuddeah District.

The *Hurwa Gong*, called also the Biddiaduree, comes from the Soonderbunds in the vicinity of Lot 81. It passes through Pergunnahs Pyeghatee, Ballundah, and Anwarpoor, in which latter it is known as the Noona Khal. There is no traffic on it beyond small grain boats, carrying paddy for consumption in Perguunah Anwarpoor.

The *Golgosseah* and *Banstollah* may be called the same river, the former being a continuation of the latter. The Banstollah forms part of the track of the heavily laden boats from Calcutta and the Golgosseah is one of the passages for the large 4 and 5,000 maund wood boats which come from the Soonderbunds. They are both deep rivers and average 200 yards in breadth.

The *Koondriah*, called also the Soobnalee, from its passing under the large village of that name, commences at Assasoonee, taking a N. W. course, and loses itself in endless khals in the Boyrub Bheel and in the interior, where they gradually dry up. There are many other smaller rivers or khals, but they are chiefly cross passages between all the larger rivers already named, and will be hereafter referred to. All the rivers in the District are influenced by the tides throughout and form the chief means of transit from one part to another, there being few roads which can be called such. With the exception of the Hooghly, Echamuttee, Cobbaduk, Bhetna, and Sonye, which communicate with other rivers coming from the Ganges, the remainder all die away in the larger bheels over which they spread and dissipate their force, or else end in numerous small ramifications over the country, which become dry on the recess of the tide.

Canals, roads, and means of transit.

There is one canal or passage which leads through the whole District in nearly a due Easterly direction. It commences at Calcutta and leaves the District at Chandkhalee, the latter being about the Latitude of

Allipoor. The names of all the various passages are—Tolly's Nullah, the Circular Road Canal, Baliaghatta Canal, Katta Khal, Bangor Katta Khal, Khooltee Gong, Sealdah Gong, Chytul Katta Khal, Bhowaneepoor Katta Khal, Dharsah Katta Khal, Jaboonah River, Coxialee Khal, Jhupjuppa Khal, Goothiakhalee River, Moorechap River, Cobbaduk River, and Chandkhalee Katta Khal. The following is the route:—Boats enter the canal at Tolly's Nullah, passing under Hastings' Bridge, or else at the Circular Canal, passing under Baug Bazar Bridge. Boats entering at Tolly's Nullah generally take the Southern passage *vid* the Biddiaduree, Athara Banka, Kaleegatchee, and thence up the Khalindee to Bussuntpoor. Those proceeding through the canals, turn off North at Tardah and join the entrance of the Katta Khal, where also the boats coming down the Baliaghatta Canal, through the Salt Water Lake, anchor awaiting the tide. They then enter the Katta Khal, or canal, at a village called Kattakhalee, and proceed Eastward into the Bangor Katta Khal with the flood, which takes them to Bangorhaut. With the ebb tide they run out of the Bangor Katta Khal into the Khooltee Gong, up the Sealdah Gong, and through the Chytul Katta Khal to Chytulhaut, where they anchor during the flood. They start again with the ebb and reach Hosseinabad with the next flood. With the ebb they proceed down the Jaboonah and anchor at Coxialee. The next flood takes them through the Coxialee and Jhupjuppa Khals, as far as the Goothiakhalee River, where they must wait another flood to carry them on to Chandkhalee. Here they leave the District. To arrive, therefore, at Chandkhalee, it takes three days. On arriving at the Jhupjuppa Khal, the heavily laden boats proceed down the Banstollah and up the Goothiakhalee, the lightly laden boats proceed through the Jhupjuppa Khal. There are no tolls of any kind on the way, except at the entrances at Calcutta. There is another canal passage from the Jaboonah River, 3 miles above Takee, to a large village called Shatkira, in Pergunnah Boorun.

A narrow canal passage also runs up from Joynuggur, Pergunnah Boreedhattee, called the Dangaleecha Khal. It passes through the above Pergunnah, winding in and out of villages, until it reaches Pergunnah Magoorah, where it assumes the name of the Kooepookuryah Khal. It is joined on its way by the Mograh Khal, coming from Mograhaut in Bankeepore, and eventually joins Tolly's Nullah about 1½ miles below Russapuglah. This khal, on the South side of Joynuggur, communicates with the Deegha Khal, which finds its way into the Soonderbunds. The traffic on this passage consists of fish for the Calcutta market and boats of paddy. These boats are entirely confined to the narrow *Saltee*, a species of boat cut from the trunk of the sal-tree, and drawing about 8 or 9 inches when laden.

A communication exists between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta, partly by water and land. The ditch excavated in making the Diamond Harbour Road is of sufficient depth and breadth to admit of *Saltees* of grain and passengers passing to and fro. It commences at Thakoorpookur, on the Diamond Harbour Road, about 10 miles

below Calcutta, and proceeds to within 4 or 5 miles of Diamond Harbour. It is only navigable for about three months after the rainy season.

The Circular Road Canal, commenced in 1829, leads from the Hooghly River, into which it opens with tide gates a little North of the old Mahrattah Ditch at Chitpoor. It crosses the Barrackpoor and Dum-Dum high roads, pursuing a course parallel to the Circular Road in Calcutta, at the average distance of something less than half a mile to the Eastward of it, until it intersects the Baliaghat Road, when, after a slight curvature to the S. E., it passes through the Salt Water Lake and joins the main series of canals and rivers leading to the Eastward.

The passage known as Tolly's Canal leads from the Hooghly River about a mile below Fort William, and takes a Southerly course, till it reaches Gurreahaut, where it turns off to the East, joining the Biddiaduree River at Tardah. This canal was originally a private adventure, under a grant for a certain number of years to Major Tolly, and now bearing his name. It was excavated with very insignificant dimensions, which have been increased at several successive periods with the increase of its importance, until it has now become a much frequented passage and a source of considerable revenue to the Government.

On these canals and rivers are found the boats that are to be seen usually in the vicinity of Calcutta, *viz.* :—

The *Pinnace*, which is used chiefly for the accommodation of Europeans. It has usually two masts and two cabins, and a crew of a serang and from 12 to 16 boatmen.

The *Budgerow*, used also for Europeans, as well as rich Natives; has one mast and two cabins, is square-rigged, and a crew of a serang and from 8 to 16 men; flat-bottomed, and draws very little water.

The *Bhauleah* is a row-boat, generally 4 or 6 oars, and one small cabin.

The *Mor-punkhee* (peacock-feathered) is a native pleasure-boat; its peculiarity consists in the canopy or state cabin being in the front of the vessel; it is usually moved by means of hand paddles.

The *Pateelah* and *Kutoorah* are the boats from the Westward; their great breadth gives them a very little draft of water; they are used chiefly for cotton and light goods.

The *Oolakh* has a sharp bow and smooth rounded side, and is generally used for grain.

Besides these are to be found the Dacca *Pulwar*, the *Budrakhoolea* or Soonderbund wood-boat, the *Mugh* boat from Chittagong, the Tumlook salt-boat, the Cutwa *Pansway*, the Calcutta *Pansway*, the Hooghly *Pansway*, the Calcutta *Bhur*

or cargo-boat, the *Hola* for coals, the *Dinghy*, the *Ferry-boat*, *Fishing-dinghee*, *Sailee*, and *Doonga*—all varying in size, form, and construction, and applied to all purposes.

There are various other canal passages and water communications in the District, but they are chiefly between villages and pergunnahs, and used for the transit of paddy and other crops in small boats, and require no particular detail here.

ROADS.

The principal roads in the District are :—

1. The road from Calcutta to Barrackpoor, and thence to Fultah Ghaut and Ishapoor, forming part of the Grand Trunk Road to the North-Western Provinces. It crosses the Hooghly River at Ghyrettee Ghaut. This road is metalled throughout.

2. The road from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour (metalled), with a branch dâk road (unmetalled) to Kookrahatee, and thence to Kedgeree.

3. The road from Calcutta to Oolaberiah *vid* Budge-Budge (metalled) being the high road to Midnapoor.

4. The road from Calcutta to Barooepoor (metalled), Joynuggur and Culpee (unmetalled), crossing Tolly's Nullah over the Gurreahaut Suspension Bridge and the Nachungatcha Khal over the Suroojpoor Suspension Bridge.

5. The road from Calcutta to Baraset (metalled), passing through Dum-Dum and branching off at Baraset, into two unmetalled roads, one leading North to the Civil Station of Kishnaghur and the other N. E. to the Civil Station of Jessore. There are several cross roads (all unmetalled) leading from the Hooghly River and Barrackpoor Road, and joining the road from Calcutta to Baraset, Kishnaghur, and Jessore.

The secondary roads are :—

1. The road leading from Barrackpoor to Baraset, and continuing on to Baseerhaut, Soladanah, with a branch to Hurwa and Takee on the Jaboonah River.

2. The road from Nyehatee, nearly opposite Chinsurah and Hooghly, leading partly through the Nuddeah District and leading to Badooreah (where a branch joins No. 1 to Baseerhauf) on the Jaboonah River, which it crosses by a ferry, continues on through Poora Boikari, joined at Ootur Pranshuhur, by a road coming from Kullarahaut in District Nuddeah, and from thence branches off into three roads, one leading to

Boyrah and Perooleah, another to Shatkira, Dhoolihaut, Chandpoor, and Paithullee, and the third to Shorooleer and Sakduh on the Cobbaduk River.

3. The road from Auriyadah, on the bank of the Hooghly River, crossing the Barrackpoor Road a mile below Coxe's Bungalow, passing through Neemta on to Gouresepoor of Calcutta Hunt renown, and thence crossing the Baraset Road to Rajahaut, continuing on by a track to Ooreeaparah, and thence across Pergunnah Ballundah to Bangorhaut.

These are the general lines of communication. The secondary roads, however, are in many places no better than hackery tracks. The principal roads are generally in very good order, and the portions that are pucka, measuring 85 miles altogether, are kept in repair by the Government. In the vicinity of Debhatta, Bussuntpoor, Issureepoor, Assasoonee, and the country contained within this circle, the means of communication are entirely by water, and roads would be useless—indeed could not be made—the country being a mass of tidal khals. Nos. 1 and 2 of the secondary roads, with a small outlay, could be converted into good serviceable roads. To the South of Calcutta, during the rainy season, the country presents a vast lake, dotted over with village sites, resembling islands, and the only means of transit are in the small boats called *Saltees*, made from the trunk of the sal-tree, which vary from 20 to 30 feet long, 1 foot in breadth, and about 12 inches deep. In these the natives pole themselves from village to village. The trunk of the cocoanut-tree scooped out is also used for the same purposes, but this is not so safe a conveyance, nor can it carry so many individuals as the former. In the dry weather, this lake disappears, when pathways and hackery tracks are formed on the higher lands, communicating with the main roads.

CLIMATE.

The climate is that of Bengal generally, healthy and unhealthy according to the season. The year is divided into three seasons—the hot, rainy, and cold. The hot season commences from the middle of March and ends about the middle of June, or as soon as the first rains set in. The rainy season continues till the end of September and sometimes runs into October. The remainder of the year constitutes the cold weather.

The hot season is usually ushered in with the change of the monsoon. The wind veers from S. E. to S. W. and blows very strong. In the latter part of March, April, and part of May, the heat is relieved by North-Westers, which usually set in between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They are accompanied with thunder and lightning, heavy rain, and sometimes hail. But for the occasional refreshing showers attending these storms, the heat would be unbearable, especially to Europeans—even Natives occasionally fall a sacrifice to it. Though the heat is excessive during the day, the nights are comparatively cool. About sun-set, the sea breeze sets in, and is pleasant and invigorating in its effects. During the two months of April and May, cholera and small-

pox are very prevalent, the former brought on chiefly by an over-indulgence in water-melons and green mangoes, which are very plentiful at this time all over the District.

Clouds begin to collect about the middle of June. The District, parched to excess by the previous heat, is refreshed by light showers, and vegetation begins to show life. In July and August heavy rains fall, and the damp atmosphere makes the season unhealthy, assisted by the complete saturation of the ground and the large quantities of water lying in all directions. The Southerly breeze blows with less vigour, and passing over the wet jungles of the Soonderbunds, becomes tainted with malaria, causing a great deal of fever. In other respects, the weather is pleasanter, and the temperature much less than in the previous months. During this season, the two grand agents of Nature, heat and moisture, are in full activity ; vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

Variable winds from South to North-west, and North to North-east, about the end of October, announce the conclusion of the monsoon, and are the forerunners of the cold season. The rain gradually ceases, and the mornings and evenings become cool and agreeable, with a light cold Northerly wind. In December and January, the days and nights are cold and the mornings and evenings foggy. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of health, after experiencing the debilitating effects and the indescribable langour and oppression of the hot and rainy seasons.

POPULATION AND GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PROSPERITY, MORAL, AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The population of this District is 947,204 souls, the details of which are :-

Men	...	350,466
Women	...	312,578
Boys	...	161,026
Girls	...	123,134
Total	...	947,204

Exclusive of the City of Calcutta and suburbs.

Of these, in the Allipoor Division of the District, the Hindoos are about 3 to 1 of the Mussulmen. In the Baraset Division the Mussulmen are about equal, or a fraction more than the Hindoos. The average per square mile is 421 and per house 5·40. The population of the City of Calcutta by the last Census taken is 361,369 over an area of 7·80 square miles, or per square mile 46,239. Leaving out the Maidan and Fort William, roads and tanks, which amount to 3·38 square miles of the whole area, the population per square mile on the remainder is 81,758 souls, and of the suburbs of Punchanungram 253,527 over an area of 23·17 square miles. The following Statement gives the area, number of houses, and population of each Pergunnah.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.					Houses.		Average.		
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Pucka.	Kutcha.	Per Square Mile.	Per House.	
City of Calcutta ...	7·806	...	...	...	...	361369	13120	49445	46239	8·7 per pucka. 5. per kutcha.	Mr Simms's Report on Calcutta
Suburbs of Punchanungram	23·173	...	...	...	...	253527	6264	39806	10942		
Total ...	30·979	...	...	...	...	614896	19384	89251	...		
Calcutta ...	164·224	35998	32107	16540	12648	97293	2039	15139	568	5·66	Allipoor Division.
Khaspoor ...	20·852	5166	4608	2373	1815	13962	170	2937	665	4·49	
Magoorah ...	153·855	32603	29079	14980	11455	88117	486	20175	572	4·26	
Balleah (South) ...	46.403	5606	5000	2576	1969	15151	370	3030	330	4·45	
Ghur ...	12·934	1699	1515	781	597	4592	2	1212	353	3·79	
Penchakoolee ..	22·869	1928	1720	886	677	5211	18	1860	226	2·80	
Azeemabad ...	54·782	7809	6965	3588	2744	21106	83	4138	384	5·00	
Mooragatcha ...	136·833	26832	23931	12328	9428	72519	208	10439	530	6·94	
Meydenmul ...	120·801	15251	13602	7007	5359	41219	153	8458	343	4·78	
Shahpoor ...	25·125	2004	1787	921	704	5416	11	1092	217	4·91	
Duckyn Sagur ...	3·164	576	513	264	202	1555	1	482	492	3·22	
Shahnuggur ...	7·796	948	845	436	333	2562	4	503	320	5·05	
Moydah ...	41·862	2081	1856	956	731	5624	2	991	134	5·66	
Boreedhattee ...	65·578	16473	14693	7569	5788	44523	253	6602	674	6·49	
Hattiaghur (N. & S.) ...	116·960	15203	13559	6985	5341	41088	73	11260	351	3·62	
Kharee ...	10 961	532	475	245	187	1439	2	373	131	3·84	
Total ...	1004·999	170709	152255	78435	59978	461377	3875	88691	459	4·98	
Haveleeshur ..	56·797	14499	12931	6662	5094	39186	611	4176	687	8·19	
Anwarpoor ...	141·297	31329	27942	14394	11007	84672	500	12464	600	6·53	

Ballundah	...	102·463	17753	15834	8157	6237	47981	32	10969	470	4 36	
Balleah (North)	...	126·546	21406	19092	9835	7521	57854	318	11500	460	4·89	
Agurparah	...	14·981	2801	2498	1287	984	7570	67	1477	503	4·89	
Kathooleah	...	10·788	1793	1599	824	630	4846	19	1012	440	4·70	
Pyeghatee	...	64·515	7760	6921	3565	2726	20972	21	3921	328	5 32	
Bajitpoor	...	73·995	8734	7790	4013	3069	23606	41	4797	319	4·88	
Myehatee	...	35·842	5859	5225	2692	2058	15834	39	1980	440	7·84	
Dhooleapoor	...	52·847	4238	3779	1947	1489	11453	18	2195	212	5·17	
Noornuggur	...	26·788	2660	2373	1222	935	7190	4	1375	266	5·21	
Nokeypoor	...	6·194	270	241	124	95	730	4	174	122	4·10	
Shahpoor	...	4·583	167	149	77	58	451	0	94	97	4 79	
Hashunpoor	...	9 708	448	399	206	157	1210	1	395	121	3 06	
Jameerah	...	36·488	1909	1703	877	671	5160	1	967	144	5·33	
Bhalookah	...	146·849	6556	5848	3012	2304	17720	23	3841	120	4·58	
Boorun	...	145·463	21633	19294	9940	7601	58468	75	8384	403	6·91	Baraset Division. Intermixed average per square mile 462.
Surfrajpoor	...	37·953	10747	9585	4938	3776	29046	30	3223	765	8·93	
Hilkee	..	21·458	3586	3199	1648	1260	9693	22	1555	440	6 14	
Dateeah	...	44·965	6805	6069	3127	2391	18392	28	2766	408	6·58	
Khaleshakhalee	...	31·895	4576	4081	2102	1608	12367	18	1328	386	9·18	
Katsalee	...	2·419	395	353	182	139	1069	1	141	442	7·52	
Hosseinabad	...	0·758	198	176	91	69	534	0	66	712	8 09	
Tullah	...	19·119	1583	1412	727	556	4278	11	901	225	4·69	
Khazrah	...	3·671	373	332	171	131	1007	0	157	275	6·41	
Shoobnalee	...	6·751	253	225	116	89	683	0	138	101	4·94	
Fingree	...	6·272	266	238	122	94	720	3	252	115	2·82	
Ameerabad	...	3·697	638	569	293	224	1724	0	314	468	5·49	
Muhbutpoor	...	0·844	76	68	35	26	205	2	35	244	5·54	
Roypoor	...	0·583	73	65	33	26	197	1	42	340	4·58	
Fulleyah	...	0·601	89	79	41	31	240	1	41	400	5·71	
Dharsah	...	2·950	284	254	131	100	769	2	120	260	6·30	
Total	...	1241·080	179757	160323	82591	63156	485827	1893	80800	391	5·87	
Grand Total	...	2246·079	350466	312578	161026	123134	947204	5768	169491	421	5·40	Exclusive of City & Suburbs.

In a memorandum appended to the Police Report of Mr. Henry Shakespeare, Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces in the year 1822, the area of the 24-Pergunnahs is given as 3,610 square miles, and the population 599,595 souls, or 166 per square mile. This area, however, doubtless includes a great portion of the Soonderbunds, as far down as the Bay of Bengal. If the area of the District is taken as per Survey, *viz.* 2,246 square miles, excluding thereby the Soonderbunds, which are next to uninhabited, or were so in 1822, the above population of 599,595 souls would give 267 per square mile. It may be inferred, therefore, that this increase of population, now 421 per square mile, is fair evidence of an increase in the prosperity of the people.

Proprietors of lands or zemindars are, however, the most prosperous of the inhabitants. The ryots have little pretension to wealth and many even to the common comforts and necessaries of life. This is chiefly to be attributed to the power the zemindars have of imposing new rents and leases, thus enriching themselves at the expense of their tenants, and to there being no security on the part of the ryot that a heavy crop may not be the forerunner of a heavier rent the succeeding year.

Under former Governments, the rent paid by the zemindar was liable to augmentation or reduction, according to the wants of the reigning power, and the proprietor and ryot were on the same footing. In the perpetual settlement made in 1793, the zemindar's rent is fixed, but the ryots are in the same condition as they ever have been, at the mercy of the zemindar. They are, however, an humble and contented set, and if left sufficient to guard against starvation for themselves and families, they aspire neither to wealth nor independance.

The moral condition of the Bengali generally, as given by the great Brahmin philosopher, the late Rajah Rammohun Roy, is equally applicable to this District. He says :—
"From a careful survey and observation of the people and inhabitants of various parts
"of the country, and in every condition of life, I am of opinion that the peasants or vil-
"lagers, who reside at a distance from large towns and head stations and courts of law,
"are as innocent, temperate, and moral in their conduct as the people of any country what-
"soever. The virtues of this class, however, rest at present chiefly on their primitive sim-
"plicity, and a strong religious feeling, which leads them to expect reward or punishment
"for their good or bad conduct, not only in the next world, but, like the ancient Jews, also in
"this ; *secondly*, the inhabitants of the cities, towns or stations, who have much intercourse
"with persons employed about the courts of law, by zemindars, &c., and with foreigners and
"others in a different state of civilization, generally imbibe their habits and opinions—
"hence their religious opinions are shaken without any other principles being im-
"planted to supply their place—consequently, a great portion of these are far inferior
"in point of character to the former class, and are very often even made tools of in the
"nefarious work of perjury and forgery ; *thirdly*, a third class consists of persons who

" are in the employ of zemindars, or dependant for subsistence on the courts of law, as " attorney's clerks, and who must rely for a livelihood on their shrewdness, not having " generally sufficient means to enter into commerce or business. These are, for the most " part, still worse than the second class, more especially when they have no prospect of " bettering their condition by the savings of honest industry, and no hope is held out to " them of rising to honor or affluence by superior merit. But I must confess, that I have " met a great number of the second class engaged in a respectable line of trade, who were " men of real merit, worth, and character. Even among the third class, I have known " many who had every disposition to act uprightly, and some actually honest in their con- " duct; and if they saw by experience that their merits were appreciated, that they might " hope to gain an independance by honest means, and that just and honorable conduct " afforded the best prospect of their being ultimately rewarded by situations of trust and " respectability, they would gradually begin to feel a high regard for character and recti- " tude of conduct; and from cherishing such feelings, become more and more worthy of " public confidence, while their example would powerfully operate on the second class " above noticed, which is generally dependant on them and under their influence."

The native character is thus given in *Johnson's Stranger in India* :—

" Generosity, liberality, hospitality, love of fame, and attachment to kindred, are prominent traits; and their moral deficiencies I consider traceable, in every instance, to their miserable religion and instruction, which teach them that sensual pleasures are not only innocent and justifiable, but imperative duties, pleasing to their false gods in proportion to their expensive indulgence, and which, at the same time, give no prominent place to truth or honor, or virtue."

Bishop Heber also remarks :—

" They are a nation, with whom, whatever are their faults, I for one shall think it impossible to live long among without loving them. A race of gentle and temperate habits, with a natural talent and acuteness beyond the ordinary level of mankind, and with a thirst for general knowledge, which, even the renowned and inquisitive Athenians, can hardly have surpassed or equalled."

The *Calcutta Review* says :—" The vices of the Bengali are but too well known. " His good qualities are patient, endurance, suppleness, dexterity, and quickness of appre- " hension. The Bengali, while he has many of the faults of wayward childhood, has " also much of that ductility which is its undoubted privilege. He is not wantonly cruel. " His kindness towards children, be they his own or another man's, is a most pleas- " ing feature in his moral nature. Another as remarkable is his almost uniform " politeness."

Religious prejudices, depriving the Hindoo of the use of animal food ; the heat of the climate, relaxing and debilitating the constitution ; the want of bodily exertion and industry to strengthen the corporeal frame, owing principally to the fertility of the soil, which does not render much exertion necessary for gaining a livelihood ; and early marriages, degenerating the breed of men—sum up the causes of the physical inferiority of the Bengali. The Mahomedan, living in a freer manner, is distinguished by greater bodily activity and capacity for exertion.

Their habitations, with some exceptions among the richer classes, are built of mud, the poorer classes use often brush-wood, plastered with mud ; to avoid the labour and expense of raising a wall, they are thatched occasionally with grass, but chiefly with paddy straw, and congregated in a dense mass of apparent jungle.

These huts have no windows or apertures of any kind beyond the door-way, the only ventilation being through the small space left between the thatch and the top of the wall, which also serves the purpose of a chimney. No white-wash within, on the contrary, the blacker they become with the smoke, the more comfortable they are considered. Exteriorly, they are washed, by the females of the family, with a mixture of cow-dung and mud, which, when dry, gives them a somewhat cleanly appearance.

" This dense mass, in which all Bengalis delight to shroud themselves, and which " encircles the zemindar's palace as well as the ryot's hut, is every where more or less pro- " ductive. It is composed of the materials for food or for building, the cocoanut, the bam- " boo, the jack-tree, and the mangoe. There may be seen the slender stalks of the " suparee or betel-tree and the towering stems of the cocoanut above them, their long arms " waiving in the breeze; on the other side, probably, a thick garden of plantains, that curious " link between the vegetable and the timber ; in the back ground, an underwood of wild " cane, twining itself round every thing of firmer bulk ; and a little further on, an undis- " tinguishable mass of thorn, creepers, and underwood of every shade, length, and denomi- " nation. The ryot must have his fruit-tree and his bamboo, which yield him a return " with no amount of labour, but that required for gathering or cutting, his protection for " the womankind, and his shade against the fierce sun of April and May. If he attains " these primary objects, he is content, no matter how much miasma may be exhaled from " the decaying vegetation, how much disease may lurk in that fair but deceitful mass of " green foliage, how many reptiles and venemous snakes may be concealed in the unwhole- " some shades which surround his paternal inheritance. The sun and the gaze of the " passing neighbour must alike be excluded. Grant him this, and he will endure, with " stoical fortitude, the periodical fever, the steamy heat of the rains, and the fœtid water " which stagnates in the pools whence he has dug the materials for his ' bita,' only " because it cannot feel the influence of the breeze and the light "*

* " Calcutta Review."

Each house has usually a small patch of garden attached to it, in which is reared the few vegetables that are required to make the rice, their only food, palatable. Occasionally, when fish is cheap, it is indulged in, but not till it has acquired that state of putridity, that its presence can be ascertained some yards off. The Mahomedan, when he can afford it, adds fowl, kid, pigeon, and other dainties to his rice. Their dress usually consists of a turban, a cloth fastened round the loins, and falling as low down as the knee; over this the better classes wear a long robe of cotton, with a white scarf tied round the waist, the end being thrown over the shoulder. The Mussulman wears a pair of cotton drawers, white and sometimes colored, down to the ankles—a robe of cotton, which, to distinguish him from the Hindoo, he buttons on the left shoulder, the Hindoo fastening it on the right—and a turban on the head.

The clothing of the ryots consists of a rag worn round the waist for decency's sake, and they usually go bare-headed; when engaged in the field in the very hot months some wear a hat made of bamboo and tal-leaves, which serves, from its conical shape, as a protection from the sun.

The dress of the females is very elegant. The close part of the Hindoo female dress is a jacket with half sleeves, which fits tight to the shape, and covers, but does not conceal the bust. The remainder of the dress consists of a long piece of cotton or silk, which is wrapped round the middle, and contrived to fall in graceful folds, till it be below the ankle on one leg, while it shows a part of the other. It is gathered into a bunch in front, and the upper end crosses the breast, and is thrown forward again over the shoulder or over the head like a veil. The hands and feet are usually adorned with ornaments, and sometimes a jewel is worn suspended from the nose. Even the working class of women have their anklets and armlets of brass and sometimes silver.

A late introduction of pantaloons, stockings, and patent leather shoes, in an attempt to Europeanize themselves, is to be seen amongst the young Bengalis in Calcutta, but it is unsuited to them—their own peculiar Indian costume always obtains respect, which the innovation seldom does.

The Bengali rises with the early morn, invokes his deity to preserve him from all perils and dangers, employs his thoughts on the duties he has to perform during the day—the zemindar and farmer on his cutcherry and the collection and payment of his revenue; the merchant on the sale of his goods; the ryot on his crop or the tilling of his land; the woman, the menial of all, on her household affairs; and each prays not to be led into any folly or extravagance. Their meal-times are various. Those who have little or nothing to do, usually take their first meal between 10 and 11 o'clock; such as have public offices to attend, make their first meal about 9 o'clock; the ryot and labourer makes one meal early in the morning before he proceeds to his out-door work, a second on his return about 12 o'clock; and all finish off with a meal about 9 o'clock at night. Their food

consists of rice, fish or kid made into curry and vegetables, according to the means of the party, water being the only beverage.

They employ their leisure hours in gambling, dice, card-playing, music, singing, dancing, and the performance of plays, in all of which they excel more or less in their own ideas.

From the cowherd's boy, sitting under the solitary tree in the plain, watching the village herds, playing *Jurkee-beejore* (odd or even) with cowries, to the grown-up man playing *Pashah* (a kind of Draughts)—all classes, with some exceptions in the higher grades of society, have this inkling, and are at all times ready to indulge in it.

Their household affairs are looked to entirely by the females. Her occupations during the day are: She rises early propitiating the deity that the day may prove auspicious to her, sweeps and cleans the house, washes the kitchen utensils and copper basins used in the worship of the domestic gods, prepares and cooks the meals, distributes them to the members of the family, and takes to herself what remains. The best portion of the food is allotted to the males, the worst reserved to the females. After the meal, she cleans all the dishes, brings water from the tank or river, and before night falls prepares the house lamps. During her hours of relaxation, she employs herself spinning thread, cleaning cotton, pounding and husking paddy, &c., whilst her husband, if an idler, is engaged gambling, or wasting his time in some other frivolous way; if industrious, in looking after his crop, &c., which is to bring grist to his as well as to the zemindar's mill. The boys are usually engaged in assisting their parents in the field, looking after the cattle grazing. Some attend the Bengali School or Patshalah, when there is one in the village, learning to read and write, and others idle all day. The girls assist chiefly in the household duties, and look after the younger children.

Some of their games and amusements are very similar to our English school games *Gooldarah*, differing from our trap bat and ball, is a small piece of curved wood and a stick, being substituted for the ball and bat This piece of wood is placed on the ground with the curved side down; it is struck with the stick sharply at one end, which throws it up, and before it falls to the ground, it is again struck with the stick, and sent to a considerable distance. The game is played the same as ours. *Hadoodoo* is a game exactly similar to our prisoner's base. *Noonkote* is thus played. A square is drawn on the ground and sub-divided into four smaller squares—one of these is called the *noonkote* or salt-house. Two boys place themselves on the cross lines formed by the inner squares, and their duty is to guard these lines and prevent their being crossed. A boy enters the square at the opposite corner to the one selected as the *noonkote*, and his object is to get into the *noonkote*, passing through the other squares, without being touched by the two boys guarding their sides. On reaching the *noonkote* square, he has to return in the same manner to the square he started from, so winning the game. The game is made more intricate by having a greater number of squares.

Their games of chance are :—

1. *Pashah*, a kind of Draughts. This game consists of a board made in the shape of a cross, the four arms being of the same length. Each arm is divided into 24 squares, eight rows of three each, and colored alternately like a chess-board. It can be played by two or four players, players on opposite sides or arms being partners, as at Whist. Each player has four men all alike, which he places two of them on the centre second and third rows of squares (counting from the end of the arm) on one arm and the other two on the left hand squares of the first and second rows of the arm to his right. The men are colored differently, usually black, red, green, and yellow ; each player's being of the same colour. Three dice are used in playing. These are not cubes like ours, but about 3 inches long and ¼ to ⅛ an inch square, made generally of bone, and having but four sides, which are numbered 1, 2, 5 and 6 (3 being the lowest and 18 the highest throws) The game is thus played : The dice are thrown, and the player commencing with whichever of his four men he pleases, passes it on as many squares on the outer edge ones as he has thrown points with the dice, the track being round the outer edges from arm to arm, until the square he commenced on is arrived at, when he passes up the centre row to the winning point. If in passing over the squares, any *single* man of the adversary's party falls on the line, he takes him up a prisoner, when the latter has to begin again, as at Backgammon. The object is to take as many prisoners as possible and so throw back your adversary. The game is won by the partners who get their eight men through the squares (of which there are 78, 77 and 75 to be passed through according to the position of the men at the commencement) first. When one party has got his four men through, he still continues to throw the dice in his turn for the advantage of his partner, who reckons the points thrown with *his* men. There are several modifications of the game, but the above is the common way of playing it.

2. *Pachesee* or *Dus-puchees*. This game is played on the same board as *Pashah*. Six cowries are used instead of dice, and it can be played by two, three, or four people. The points are numbered by the cowries on being thrown falling with the flat side up or down, and count as follows :—

1	up	and	5	down	counts	10, and must be played to commence with.
2	„	„	4	„	„	2
3	„	„	3	„	„	3
4	„	„	2	„	„	4
5	„	„	1	„	„	25
6	„		...	...	„	12
6	down		...	..	„	6

Each player commences from the centre square of the inner row, the track being down the centre row to the extremity of the arm, then to the right and round the outer squares of each arm, and back to the square he started from. Prisoners are taken by a man falling on a square occupied by another player, when he has to begin the game again. The game is won the same as in *Pashah*, by one party getting his four men through the squares first. There are no partners, each player plays for himself.

3. *Koopun.* This game was brought to Calcutta by the Chinese. It consists of a board with six squares on it, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 A teetotum is used, marked from 1 to 6 also. It is thus played. The owner of the board has two China cups, in one he spins the teetotum and immediately covers it over with the other cup. He then calls on the players, of which there must be six, to stake their cowries or pice, on the numbers on the board. This done, he uncovers the teetotum. The number on the board corresponding with that shown by the teetotum wins, and the owner of the board pays the winner four times the sum he staked, the remaining numbers are claimed by the owner of the board with the stakes thereon. This is a most gambling game and played by the lowest classes.

4. *Satrunge* or *Chess.* This game is the same as ours, with this variation only. The queen is always placed on the right hand side of the king, and the king, when he makes his *first* move, has the option of making the knight's move. All the other motions of the several pieces and manœuvres are the same as our method. The pieces are called

The King—Rajah.	The Knight—Ghora.
„ Queen—Moontree.	„ Castle—Nowkah.
„ Bishop—Hatti, also Feel.	„ Pawn—Boreah or Piadah.

5. *Mungul-pathan.* It consists of a board on which a square is divided off into 16 smaller squares, with diagonals drawn across. At each end the diagonals are produced beyond the outer square, forming two triangles. At all the intersections, with the exception of the centre row, which is left blank, men are placed. The game is played by each party taking prisoners his adversary's men, and is won by one party losing all his men. There are 16 men on each side and the game is played by two persons.

6. *Bhag-bukree.* This is something similar to *Mungul-pathan.* It is a square divided off into 16 smaller squares, with diagonals drawn across. There are 20 goats and 2 tigers. The goats are placed five together on the four cross diagonals of the board The tigers take up their position where the diagonals meet on the outer square. The two parties can only move on the ruled lines. The goats are made prisoners by the tiger hopping over them, as at the game of fox and geese, and is won by the tigers

seizing all the goats, or by the goats moving in such a way as to avoid being taken or blocking up the tigers, so that they cannot move.

7. *Nogootee* is a variation of the above two. It has a triangular board and nine men on each side, and is played by two parties, in the same way as *Mungul-pathan.*

There are many other gambling games, such as pitching pice or cowries into a small hole in the ground from a distance, which game is called *Chippoo. Solaye* and *Poormoot,* played by drawing two lines on the ground in the shape of a cross, the extremities are marked 1, 2, 3 and 4. Four men play, one takes a handful of cowries from a heap at hand, and placing his hand in the centre of the cross, desires the other three to stake their money on the numbers. He then exposes the number in his hand, and after taking out all the even fours, the balance 1, 2 or 3 shows the winning party, who takes the stakes on the other numbers. *Poormoot* is much the same; instead of taking a handful of cowries, he uses 16; and after the stakes are made, he throws them on the ground. Some turn with the flat side up. Of these he takes out the even fours, the balance shows the winning number. *Aliparan*—Of four players each stakes his money. Four cowries are thrown on the ground, one belonging to each player, and marked so as to be recognized. Whosever cowrie falls with the flat side up, wins the stakes of the other three. *Dhoolkut* four play. One takes a cowrie, and makes four heaps of dust, and whilst making them, cleverly hides the cowrie under one heap. The other three men stake money on the heaps. The winning heap, or that under which the cowrie is found, pockets the stakes of the other three. There are many others, but all tending to the same end.

Cards, such as are used by ourselves, form also a gambling diversion. The names of the cards and of their suites are :—

The King	.....	Sahib	Hearts	.....	Hurtun.
„ Queen	.....	Bobee	Spades	.....	Scoffen.
„ Knave	.....	Golam	Diamonds	.....	Rooeetun.
„ Ace	.....	Tekkah	Clubs	.....	Cheriah.

The remaining cards count in numbers according to their pips. The following are some of their games.—

Nuksh is played by four persons. The four knaves are taken out of the pack. One card is dealt round, taking them from the bottom of the pack. The game is exactly similar to our Vingt-un, except that 17 has to be made up instead of 21.

Rungmah is played by two, three, or four persons. The two's, three's, four's and five's are taken out of the pack, the cards are cut, and five dealt to each person. The

player on the right of the dealer plays first. The suite must be followed, unless there is none of it in a player's hand, when he throws away a low card. The winner of the trick plays next, and so on, till the five cards are played out. The party who obtains the *last* trick is the winner and gets the money staked by the other three.

Game is played by four persons, something similar to our Whist. The cards are all dealt round, the lower card of the pack being trumps. The king is highest in value and the game is won, not by honours and tricks, but by the king of trumps taking the queen in any trick.

There are other games, more or less intricate, such as *Purmarah, Grabboo, Bheentee,* &c. ; but these will suffice.

Their musical instruments are of three kinds, *viz.*—1*st, the drum ; 2nd, stringed instruments ;* and 3*rd, wind instruments.* The drums consist of the *Puckwaz, Tublah, Byah, Dholuck, Khole, Korotal, Dhak, Karadogree, Tassa,* and *Dhole.* All drums of various shapes, some with but one end, others with two, the ends varying in size ; others are played like kettle-drums ; some are played with sticks ; and others with the hand.

The stringed instruments consist of the *Been, Seetar, Behalah, Tanpoorah,* and *Sharang.*

The *Bahalah* is the same as our Violin ; the *Sharang* is a small inverted Violin, and is generally used at nautches, accompanied by the *Tublah* and *Mundirah,* for dancing and singing ; the *Seetar* is a Guitar, the body of which is made of the shell of the pumpkin dried, the four strings of iron and brass ; the *Been* is a kind of double Guitar and has seven strings ; the *Tanpoorah* is a Guitar with four strings, but without notes, used as an accompaniment to the *Seetar* when singing.

The wind instruments are the *Shanye,* which emits a sound like a Clarionet, and a kind of horn called the *Bānk,* also called the *Ramshinga.*

There are two other instruments of the Tambourine kind, *viz.* the *Mundirah* and the *Kānsee.*

A full band consists of a *Dholuck, Dhak, Tassa, Dhole, Kānsee, Mundirah, Shanye,* and *Bānk,* and the music, or rather the noise emanating therefrom, is such as suits the ear of the native, but most discordant and stunning to any civilized person, each man making the most of his instrument and paying little attention to his comrades. On matrimonial and other festivals, these bands perambulate the roads and streets, leading the throng that accompanies the bride or deity.

Their modes of conveyance are not many. The European style of carriage is now much used by the richer classes in Calcutta, also the Palankeen Carriage. The *Kranchee, Palankeen, Hackery, Dooly, Chowpalah, Bonchah, Mohapah,* and *Tuktanamah* sum up the variety of native conveyances.

The *Kranchee* consists of a double body, on four wheels, and is well known in Calcutta.

The *Palankeen* is a box, with sliding doors on each side and a pole at each end, usually from 5 to 6 feet long and 2½ feet broad; it has a bedding, and is carried by four bearers on their shoulders.

The *Hackery* is a triangular frame-work of bamboo, supported on two wooden wheels about 4 feet in diameter, and a wooden axle. It has a yoke at one end, to which two bullocks are attached, and carries from 8 to 10 maunds.

The *Dooly* is a frame-work about 2½ feet square, with a bedding made of string wove across; is swung on a bamboo pole, and carried by two or four men, according to the weight of the occupant.

The *Chowpalah* is a kind of *Dooly,* measuring in the frame-work about 5 × 4 feet; it is fastened to a bamboo, which is curved over it, and enables the occupant to sit up within it. These bamboos are grown in this manner, and are curved to the shape required when young. This conveyance is used on marriage occasions, and is generally gaudily decked out with tassels and fringe, the bamboo being covered with red cloth. It is carried by four men on their shoulders.

The *Bonchah* is a conveyance used by the higher classes, on occasions of marriage ceremonies, and is carried also by four men on their shoulders. It is used especially for the bridegroom.

The *Mohapah* is something like the *Chowpalah,* but has not a curved bamboo. It has a pole at each end, open on the sides, and a canopy. It is used *par excellence* for the bride and is decked out with every possible finery.

The *Tuktanamah* is the royal conveyance; has no poles, but is carried on men's heads; it has a very grand carved canopy, and is used also on marriage ceremonies.

AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PRODUCE, MANUFACTURES, &c.

The population of the District is divided into agricultural and non-agricultural (Hindoo and Mahomedan), the former consisting of those who cultivate land and derive their subsistence from it, and the latter, independent gentlemen, manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. The proportion of cultivators is 82 8 per cent, *viz* in the adult male population 290,176 of the former to 60,290 of the latter. Taking the area of the District at 2,246 square miles, the proportion of

Cultivation is	878,528	acres	
Village sites, rivers, jungle, roads, &c. ...	358,400	„	
Culturable and fallow	200,512	„	
Total	1,437,440	=	2,246 square miles.

Paddy or dhan is the staple product, of which there are three kinds, *viz.* "Aoosh," "Amun," and "Bora."* The first is sown in May and June and reaped in August and September ; the second is sown in June and July and reaped in November, December, and January, the third is sown in January and February and reaped in April and May.

The mode of culture of the "Aoosh" paddy is :—

In the month of "Vaisakha" (April and May), when it rains, the plough-men till a piece of high ground first, which is called "khil bhanga," and a few days after, they till it again—this is termed "dochasee." They then sow the seed in "Jyista" (May and June) and plough and harrow the ground a third time. When the plants grow up, they harrow the land once more and root up the weeds. Ten or twelve ploughings are generally required for cultivating one beegah of ground, and one Rupee per beegah, more or less, is expended for the purpose.

The "Amun" paddy is cultivated by sowing and planting. In the month of "Vaisakha" (April and May), after a fall of rain, they plough a piece of "Shalee bhoomee" or low land, and prepare or granulate the soil after rain in "Jyista" (May and June), and then scatter the seeds thereon. When seedlings shoot forth, it is called "cauckree tula." In the month of "Asarh" (June and July) or "Sravun" (July and August), they plough and harrow the rice field and make a clayish surface ;

* Aoosh, from the Sanskrit "Ashnorihi," or quick growing, and Amun, from "Humanto," or the season of cold.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

then transplant those seedlings therein, in rows of about a span apart. If "cauckree tula," or the ground for sowing, is not already prepared on account of the backwardness of the season, they wet or soak the paddy in water for one day to germinate, and plant the sprout seeds on the same clay field in the month of "Asarh" or Sravun." This is denominated "peke tula." To cultivate one beegah of ground, thrice ploughing, twice harrowing, and once weeding (if necessary), eight ploughs, four or five coolies for planting, and 10 seers of seed are required, and one Rupee, more or less, is expended. The expense and form of cultivating Amun paddy by sowing are nearly the same as those of Aoosh paddy.

The "Bora" paddy is only cultivated in small quantities during the dry months on the edges of bheels and irrigated from its waters. Its culture is the same as "Aoosh" paddy.

The "Amun," in favorable years, is the most valuable crop, but it is also most affected by the state of the weather; too much rain in May and June preventing its being sown, and if sown, too much rain in July and August destroying the plant. The Aoosh crop, though yielding less, is therefore the safer to depend on. No amount of rain can destroy it, though it may impoverish the return. The different varieties of paddy, "Aoosh" and "Amun," are here given.

The produce of high lands, "Aoosh," sown in Vaisakha or Jyista and reaped in Bhadra.

Kele Aoosh.	Purangee.
Gota Aoosh.	Arjoon Shalee.
Aoosh Phoorphoree.	Ayaluta.
Soorjamunee.	Toolseejhooree.
Aoosh Nealee.	Pyarmoony.
Aoosh Cutkee.	Tulee.
Aoosh Doobraj.	Doorga Bhog.
Pipra Shalee.	Aoosh Gungajul.

"Amun" paddy, middling and fine sorts, sown in Jyista and reaped in Assin.

Calindee.	Cureem Shalee.
Dhulee.	Ram Shalee.
Coorchee.	Murich Shalee.
Nagra.	Kele Suroo.
Cubeela Bhog.	Buga Suroo.
Soonder Shalee.	Coomed Suroo.

" Amun" paddy, middling and fine sorts, sown in Jyista and reaped in Assin.—(Continued.)

Mudhoomalutee.
Bausmuttee.
Hurin Khoora.
Luta Mow.
Cauta Rangee.
Duckina Rangee.
Raj Bhog.
Cunukchoor.
Chamur Monee.
Calmoojoor.
Sona Bokra.
Bheralee.
Khuer Shalee.
Gopal Bhog.
Patsah Bhog.
Orkuchoo.
Sunko China.
Khejoor Churree.
Neoolee.
Roopshalee.
Nushee Pooree.
Banktoolsee.
Somra.
Dood Somra.
Pulbut Balee.
Cuya.
Benaphool.
Bansgujal.
Caminee Bhog.
Moosha Canee.
Lucki Vilas.
Peshwaree.
Buleedar.
Gundho Custoora.
Purumanno Shalee.
Kele Cotul.
Hoorria.
Dulput Rangee.
Murya Rangee.
Kenkee.
Mowluta.
Orra Shalee.
Ghota Bena.
Lucki Parijat
Gothoobee.
Ginnee Shalee.
Patnai Looria.
Chillut.
Banscata.
Aooi.
Bhoosee.
Lavopala.
Hoomsee.
Genree Bukra.
Gheecula.
Camini.

Fine sorts of " Amun," produced on high ground, planted in " Asarh" and ripen in " Kartick."

Thoonjee.
Calaherya.
Mechooa.
Dhoolya.
Assinsita.
Surchapa.
Loochee.
Cartica Rangee.
Dhulasaroo.
Cumul Bhog.
Chutra Bhog.
Ascoonee.
Begoon Bichee.

Coarse sorts of "Amun," produced on low ground, sown after the water is dried up in Maugh, Phalgoon, Choitra or Vaisakha, and ripen in Agrahun or Pous.

Bancooi.	Menkee.
Hengly.	Poody.
Magoor Shalee.	Panitar.
Saha.	Vaneswar.
Beto.	Pani Calas.
Calo Amna.	Bānkchoor.
Dhulbari Amna.	Soonder Mookhee.
Mariche.	Bhojraug.
Meghee.	Mushlota.
Coomra Guree.	Jula Caminy.
Matee Chalee.	Dhulo Amna.

The rice has four distinct names in four distinct states. While growing in the field, it is called "sasya" or grain; in the husk it is called "dhanya" or paddy; without husk it is styled "amanua" or raw rice; and when dressed, it is called "anna" or cooked rice.

When the paddy is ready for cutting, it is usually laid flat on the ground, which is done by two men pushing a bamboo over the field, one at each end, and is then easier cut, the reaper sitting instead of stooping to his work. The coarse kinds of rice are not treated so; they have nothing but the ears cut, and perhaps a foot of the straw, the remainder being left to rot for manure. When cut, it is carried home and stacked, and afterwards, the grain is trodden out by cattle walking over it, or beaten out on a board. The rice is generally kept in the husk until it is required for use.

The cleaning or husking of the rice is thus done: As much as can be husked during a day is put into an earthern pot, to soak in water during the night; in the morning it is half boiled, and then spread out in the sun to dry. This is done entirely by women. The cleaning or husking is effected by means of an instrument called a "dhenki." This is a wooden lever, usually about 6 feet long and 6 inches diameter, that moves on a small bolt passing through it, and two cheeks, which are driven into the ground, until the bolt is about 18 inches high. Under one end of the lever is fastened a cylindrical piece of wood, about 18 inches long and 4 inches diameter, the lower end of which is surrounded with a hoop of iron. This serves as a pestle, that is raised by the lever, and falls down by its own weight, and the power is increased by the bolt, that serves as a fulcrum, being placed at five-eighths of the whole length of the lever from the pestle. Two women work this machine, one alternately presses down the end of the lever with her foot to raise the pestle, and then by removing her foot allows the pestle to fall. The other removes the beaten grain and puts fresh into the mortar, which latter is merely a circular hollow in the ground, with a piece of wood in the bottom to receive the blow. The husking is

also done by beating the rice in a wooden mortar with a long wooden pestle. The rice is sometimes husked without boiling, being first well dried in the sun. The chaff is removed by means of a "kula," a kind of flat basket, in which the pounded rice and husks are put, and allowed to fall slowly from a height, when the breeze is sufficient to blow the husk away, which falls in a heap at a little distance from where the rice falls. The older rice is, the more valuable it becomes. From 18 to 20 seers of clean rice is usually obtained from a maund of paddy, and the labourer is paid sometimes in money, but more generally in kind. In the former, he gets from 4 to 5 pice per maund of paddy. In the latter, if the paddy is to be cleaned by boiling, he gets one-fourth the quantity; if without boiling, he gets one-eighth. The husk is used as food for cows, goats, swine, &c., and also, in the poultry yard, for turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, &c.; it is also used in mixing with mud and cow-dung for plastering the outside of huts.

There are various preparations of rice, of which the following is a list:—

Mooree	Mooah.
Cheerah	Hullooah Beringee.
Hoorun ditto	Andarsah.
Arooah ditto.	Tuktee Hullooah.
Talkah.	Tej Khanee.
Fauloodah.	Pooah.
Khoyee.	Peetah.
Moorkee ditto	Chetooah.
Choor ditto.	Bhakah.
Luddoo Choor ditto	Shrāb or Liquor.

Besides these there is an infinite variety of dishes and other dainties eaten by the affluent, too numerous to mention.

Ghee, oil, sugar, salt, molasses, flour, milk, and spices of various kinds are used in most of these preparations, and they all vary in price from 2 pice to 8 annas the seer.

The shrāb or liquor prepared from rice is drunk only by the lowest orders, and is thus made:—

Rice is boiled in a small quantity of water and put out in the open air for the water to evaporate. To this is added, in the proportion of one seer of rice, four balls of a mixture called "bakur"—(this is prepared from the barks, roots, seeds, and fruits of certain trees found in the jungles, such as kutchla, dhatoorah, aoola, bhāng, neem, &c. &c., and number (as it is said) 126 different kinds—these are all ground together and made into small balls, which are sold at 40 for one pice)—and which are ground down with the rice. Two days after, half a seer of water to every seer of rice is thrown in, and again the same

quantity in a like period : fermentation then takes place. On the sixth day, five seers of hot water to each seer of rice is added—it is then ready for distillation.

The still or " bhatty" consists of the jar in which the mixture is contained ; over the mouth another small jar is placed with the mouth downwards, covering the mouth of the large jar, and hermetically sealed with mud and tow. In this cover two holes are made, to admit the ends of two bamboo pipes, the other ends of which communicate with two earthen pots, which receive the liquor as it runs down the pipes. These receptacles are placed in water to keep them cool and prevent their being broken by the heat of the liquid, and the still itself placed over a hot fire in an oven prepared for the purpose. A maund of rice generally yields half a maund of liquor, and this is sold at 4 annas a bottle for the first boiling and 2 annas for the second.

In the Northern parts are found small quantities of tobacco, gram, oats, wheat, and mustard, but only sufficient for home consumption. "Paun" is also supplied in small quantities for the Calcutta market, as also sugar-cane. " Goor" is manufactured in large quantities from the juice of the date-tree to the East and North-east. Indigo is also cultivated.

A natural production of reeds is to be found in the large bheels, in the vicinity of Pergunnahs Boorun and Bhalookah, from which mats, baskets, &c. are made, and in which a large export trade is carried on. In the cold weather, vetches and vegetables of every kind, mosalas, tarkari, sāg, and a variety of others are grown, which supply the Calcutta market and the native population generally.

The "goor" which, next to rice, is the chief product, is thus cultivated and prepared :—

The date-tree, " khejur," is reared from seed sown in the month of Asarh (June and July). It makes its appearance above ground in about five or six months. It comes to perfection in from four to six years. Much depends on the soil, saltish land being most favorable to its growth. The juice is thus extracted : Five or six of the lower branches on one side of the tree are cut down (to do this a man climbs to the top of the tree, supporting himself by a strong rope, which he passes round the tree and his own loins, tying the ends—he slides the rope up and down with his hands, planting his feet firmly against the tree, and throwing the weight of his body on the rope—in this manner, his hands are free for action—he cuts the tree with an instrument something like a bill-hook and very sharp), and a flat space about 9 inches in breadth cleared. The surface of this space is renewed twice, once in every ten days. At the end of this time, a longitudinal incision is made in the centre, and a small piece of bamboo, about 9 inches long, with a furrow cut in it, is driven into the incision. Below the end of this bamboo, an earthenware pot is hung at sun-set, and the juice runs down the furrow into it. In the morning, before sun-rise, these pots are taken down and are generally full.

The juice is extracted once in every three days, and the yield of a tree is generally about 4 seers each time, or 1 maund per month.

The "goor" is prepared by boiling the juice over a brisk fire for three or four hours, the fuel used being the branches that are cut from the tree. From 12 to 16 large open-mouthed earthen pots, containing from 15 to 20 seers each, are placed in three or four rows, in a square or rectangular form, and nearly touching one another: they are cemented together and supported over a hollow dug below them by mud. The fire is applied in this hollow by four holes, one on each side. When the juice thickens, it is poured into small pots, containing from 5 to 6 seers, and exposed to the air to harden. The price of a pot of "goor" is from 4 to 6 annas.

Every year the tree is cut on opposite sides, and the age of a tree may generally be told by the number of cuts or steps it has on its trunk. The tree lasts from 40 to 50 years, some attain to 60, but the juice is not then extracted. The fruit ripens in Jyista (May and June) and is eaten by the natives; seeds are collected from uncut trees; the cut ones bear indifferent fruit, and some none. The rent of trees is generally 6 Rupees per hundred, and one man can look after and collect the juice of from 3 to 400 during the season. The leaves are sometimes made into mats The juice extracted in November and December makes the best "goor," such as can be nearly all converted into sugar. The produce of January and February yields about one-half sugar; that extracted in March and April is only fit for "goor," and is so eaten by the natives. The season commences in September and ends in April. Sugar made from the "goor" sells from 7 to 8 Rupees per maund. The "goor" is sold to Sugar Factories, both European and Native, in the vicinity, who manufacture sugar from it, and it is also exported to Calcutta. An intoxicating liquor called "toddy" is made from the juice by fermentation. In November and December it requires from 8 to 10 seers of juice to make 1 seer of "goor," in January and February 6 to 8 seers, and in March and April 5 to 6 seers, and from 20 to 25 seers of sugar are manafactured form a maund of "goor" of the average kind. The sugar is thus made by the natives: The "goor" is put into bags closed at the mouths. These are enclosed between strong bamboos kept constantly tightened at the ends to press out the treacle. When this has all run off, the contents of the bags are put into open-mouthed pots, having a small hole at the bottom. A quantity of weed, called "Pata-sowla," found in jheels and bheels, is then put over the surface to keep it cool, and on this, every three days, a small quantity of milk and water is sprinkled, which serves to clarify the sugar as the moisture sinks. It takes from 20 to 25 days for all the moisture to run through. The residue is sugar. The treacle is used for mixing with tobacco and is also eaten by the natives.

A coarser sugar is also made, called "dolooah." The "goor" is put into baskets about 3 feet in circumference and 2 feet high, called "choobrees." The "Pata-sowla" is placed above and below. A "gumlah" is put below to collect the treacle. Every four or five days the weed on the surface is taken off and the sugar on the top is removed,

and fresh weed put on—this is continued, till the whole of the "goor" in the basket is cleared off.

The cultivation of the "paun" is confined to a few villages, the chief of which are Barooepoor in Pergunnah Meydenmull, Bonhooghly in Pergunnah Calcutta, and some others.

The land selected is generally high, of a stiffish soil, and in the vicinity of a stream or tank. The size of a paun garden, or "vorog," is usually from 8 to 12 cottahs of land. It is enclosed by a wall of bamboo and reed work, about 5 or 6 feet in height, and covered over with the same material, the roof being supported by uprights from within. This is done to protect the creeper from the sun, and to prevent cows, goats, &c. from destroying it. The enclosure thus prepared, is divided off into parallel ridges about 18 inches apart, in which are placed, about a span apart, uprights of thin bamboo, and across these a netting of other thin bamboos. The land requires to be well dug up previous to planting, which is done from cuttings in "Phalgoon" (February and March,) and in four months, June or July, they have grown sufficiently for the leaves to be plucked. During the hot months, April and May, the plants must be watered morning and evening, and in June and July ("Asarh") the land is manured, which is done with oil-cake. Fresh earth also requires to be thrown about the roots at the same time. The following is the expense of cultivating 5 cottahs of land, for 12 months:—

Containing 400 plants, yielding by sale ...		...	130 0 0
Deduct—			
Closing in walls and roof	4 8 0		
Uprights and net-work for creepers ...	3 0 0		
*Planting 4 coolies	0 8 0		
*Watering for 2 months	12 0 0		
20 maunds of oil-cake for manure ...	10 0 0		
*Fresh earth on roots	2 8 0		
*Weeding	12 0 0		
Rent of land	0 12 0		
*Collecting the leaves	40 0 0		
Repairs	1 0 0		
			86 4 0
Net profits, Rs.		...	43 12 0

Taking into the expenses the value of the labour, (but as the items marked * are entirely done by the proprietor and his family,) the actual expense in money is only

Rupees 19-4-0, and the return per annum Rupees 110-12-0, or upwards of 500 per cent. on his outlay. There are three crops during the 12 months, and they are called by the names of the months, *viz.* Kartick Paun, the best; Phalgoon Paun and Asarh Paun, this last is the heaviest crop, but inferior in quality. The pluckings are always kept three months before they are sold; and when plucking, it is a rule always to leave 16 leaves on the creeper. The prices are

Kartick Paun	from	40	to	50	leaves	for	one pice.
Phalgoon „	„	30	„	40	„		„
Asarh „	„	70	„	80	„		„

It is used by the natives, eaten with betel-nut, lime, cardamoms, &c.

The tobacco grown in the District is of two kinds, *viz.* Hinglee and Mandhatha, the former is the best. Light soil is usually selected, which is ploughed weekly for eight months, from February to September. The seed is sown in a nursery and transplanted about the end of September, each plant being 18 inches apart. The tops and suckers are broken off in November and December, to prevent their running to seed, and the leaves are collected in January. The produce of a beegah is from 12 to 14 maunds. The leaves are spread out for three or four days on the ground, night and day; they are then strung on a string, and hung within the house, to get the benefit of the smoke for a month, and in March are made up into bundles of 1½ maunds each, and sold to the mahajuns or their agents, who have generally made advances to the ryots for the cultivation, and come round in due season to collect their produce. The expenses of cultivating one beegah are :—

Produce 13 maunds, at 2-12 per maund		35	2 0
Deduct—			
Ploughing 8 months, at 2 ploughs per week	8 0 0		
Seedlings	1 0 0		
*Planting out, 6 coolies	0 9 0		
Weeding, breaking off tops, and suckers, 64 coolies ...	6 0 0		
*Collecting leaves and drying and tying in bundles ...	0 15 0		
*Manure	1 0 0		
Rent of lands	3 0 0		
*Packing into 1½-maund bundles, at 3 annas per maund	2 8 0		
		23	0 0
Net proceeds, Rs. ...		12	2 0

In this also the items marked * are done by the proprietor and his family, so that the actual cost is only about 12 Rupees per beegah. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the Northern parts of the District.

Sugar-cane. A rich soil is selected, and high enough to be above the usual water mark of the rainy season. The field is ploughed 10 or 12 times and manured. Cuttings of the cane are planted horizontally in the ground in March, about 18 inches apart, which sprout up in a month. In July and August ("Shrabun") the plants are about 3 feet high, when they are tied up three or four together with their own leaves, to prevent their being blown over. If there is no rain in September or October, it is necessary to water them. The canes are cut in January and February and the juice is extracted by a mill, boiled and made into "goor." The mill acts on the principle of a pestle and mortar, the pestle rubbing the canes against the edge of the mortar. To the end of the pestle is attached a long beam from 15 to 18 feet, which acts as a lever, and to this is attached another horizontal beam, to which the bullocks are yoked. These walk round, and so crush the cane between the pestle and the sides of the mortar. The mortar generally consists of the trunk of a tamarind-tree hollowed out, at the bottom of which is a small hole communicating with the outside, through which the juice escapes, and is received into an earthen-ware pot. The boiling is the next process, and this is done very similar to that of the date-tree before explained. The expenses of cultivating a beegah of cane are reckoned at 18 Rupees, inclusive of expressing and boiling the juice. The "goor" sells at Rupees 2-8-0 per maund, and the produce of a beegah is from 16 to 20 maunds.

The remaining productions of the District, such as kullye, khesari, moosur, urur, sorissa, and other smaller grains, are cultivated in such small quantities as not to require any particular notice.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The plough, "nangol," used for tilling the ground. It is a wretched implement, scratching rather than ploughing up the soil; it is however suited to the equally wretched cattle that draw it, of which two are yoked. It is so light, that the ryot carries it on his shoulder to the field, driving the bullocks before him. The plough-man guides the plough-tail with one hand and the tails of the cattle with the other. The value of one of these implements is one Rupee and for a pair of bullocks from 6 to 10 Rupees. No harness of any kind is required.

The harrow, "mŏrji," consists of a bamboo split in two and joined across by smaller pieces of 18 inches to 2 feet long, in the form of a ladder. It is yoked to a pair,

and sometimes four bullocks, by means of a long rope. It is used to break the larger clods of earth and to smooth down the surface after the seed has been cast. The driver stand upon it to give it weight, and balances himself by holding on at the bullocks' tails.

The rake, "bida," is similar to our English harrow; it is made of bamboo and has bamboo teeth; it is yoked in the same way as the "morji," and is used chiefly for tearing up the weeds, after the rice or plant has reached from 6 to 9 inches in height.

The reaping hook, "kastya," is much the same instrument as used in England; it is more clumsily made, and not so circular.

The "phowrah" is a kind of large hoe, the blade being from 12 to 14 inches long, to 8 or 10 in breadth, and about as thick as an English spade. It has a very short handle, about 12 to 15 inches long. The natives are very expert in the use of it. It is chiefly used in digging up garden lands, excavating ditches and especially wells, where it is necessary to work in a very confined space.

The "khoodal" is also a kind of hoe; the blade is from 12 to 14 inches long but only 3 or 4 inches in breadth, and made of much thicker iron than the "phowrah." The handle is from 3 to 4 feet long. The man stands whilst using it, whereas in the use of the "phowrah," he has either to sit, or stoop double, unfavorable to much exertion. The "khoodal" is used for digging up stiff clay soils.

The "khoorpah" is a small instrument used for weeding, but more especially for rooting up grass as fodder for cattle; it has a blade from 3 to 4 inches square and a handle about 6 inches long turned over at one end. In using it, the force is applied against the turned end with the palm of the hand, the blade being thus pushed horizontally along the roots of the grass. Vegetation is so rapid, that the temporary injury received by the roots is repaired within a week by a bountiful supply of fresh grass.

The weeding iron, "fore," is an instrument generally in use with gardeners; it has a short handle, in which is fixed a piece of iron about 10 inches long, at the other end of which is a small piece about 2 inches in length, fixed at an angle of about 45°. The outer edge of this is sufficiently sharp to cut through the roots of weeds, &c., but not so to injure the roots of plants or trees. In weeding roads and gardens, it is most effective.

The " kātāree," also called " dhā," a kind of bill-hook shaped like an English bill-hook, but no cutting edge at the back. It is used for splitting and cutting bamboos, and also for clearing brush-wood, jungle, &c.

The " koolharee" has a blade about 5 or 6 inches long and from 2 to 3 in breadth, shaped like a wedge; it is used for felling timber and such like purposes.

The " khoontah" consists of a piece of flat iron fixed at one end of a bamboo or stake, and is used for digging small holes for transplanting, &c. It is sometimes made entirely of iron, when it is used as a crow-bar.

The value of a complete set of these implements may be reckoned thus:—

A Plough	1	0	0		
A Harrow	0	2	0		
A Rake	0	6	0		
A Reaping Hook...	0	2	0		
A Phowrah	0	10	0		
A Khoodal	0	12	0		
A Khoorpah	0	1	6		
A Fore	0	1	0		
A Kātāree	0	4	0		
A Koolharee	0	6	0		
A Khoontah	0	6	0	Iron.	
	4	2	6		

The various trees found in the District are thus enumerated:—

"Baus" or Bamboo.

This is the most useful wood the natives have; it is applied to all purposes of building, furniture, masts, and decks of boats, implements of agriculture, &c. It grows in clumps of 40 to 50 stems, and as the ripe bamboos are cut down, fresh shoots come up. Its value is from a pice to 2 and 3 annas per bamboo, according to the size. Natives never cut bamboos on a Sunday, being, as they say, its natal day.

"Aum" or Mangoe.

This tree is very common. The wood of it is used for making boxes, &c. It is cultivated for the delicious fruit it bears. It comes into flower in March and sometimes as early as January, and yields its first fruit in May.

Cocoanut.

The cocoanut is very plentiful, especially on the banks of the River Hooghly and in the vicinity of Calcutta. It grows to a considerable height. The fruit is brought into use for various purposes, the fibrous substance enclosing the kernel is used for making rope, for stuffing pillows, mattrasses, &c. The pulp of the nut is eaten raw and cooked, and yields a large quantity of oil. The juice or milk within the nut, especially when green, forms a delicious and cooling beverage.

Palmyra or "Tal-tree."

The palmyra or tal-tree is not very common, the fruit is eaten, and the leaves, when dried, are made use of in the Patshalahs or Bengali Schools, instead of paper, to write on.

Betelnut or "Sooparee."

The betelnut or "sooparee" is found chiefly in the vicinity of Calcutta; it takes five or six years to bear fruit. It yields its fruit in December and January, consisting of 100 to 150 nuts. These have their fibrous coating taken off, are then boiled for an hour or so, and dried in the sun. The natives eat them with the paun-leaf and other spices. The nut when burnt to charcoal, and finely powdered, makes excellent tooth-powder.

Tamarind or "Imlay."

The wood of this tree is very hard, and is used for oil mills, naves of wheels, ploughs, and also for furniture. It is a very graceful and elegant tree. It yields an acid fruit, which is used for making chutneys, sauces, and seasoning food generally.

Jack-tree.

The jack-tree is found here and there. The fruit, which makes its appearance from the trunk and branches of the tree in April, and ripens in June and July, is much esteemed by the natives. It has a sickly smell and very rich in flavour. It is eaten in its ripe state, and when green, cooked in curries, &c. The wood is used as a dye.

Date or "Khejur."

Date or "khejur" has already been described (page 29.)

Neem.

The "neem" is very common and is sacred among the Hindoos. Its leaves are very useful, when steeped in hot water, as fomentations. Oil is also extracted from the fruit, which is used medicinally, for eruptions, itch, &c.

"Bail-tree."

The "bail-tree" is sacred also among the Hindoos. Its fruit, which has a hard shell and a gummy pulp within, is made into sherbet, and used medicinally for dysentery. Its leaves are used in Hindoo poojahs; the shell of the fruit is made into ornamental wreaths.

A few of these are found. The cotton is contained within a pod, which bursts when ripe and strews the ground with its contents. The natives who collect the cotton usually knock the pods off the tree when ready for bursting. When the pods are allowed to burst on the tree, which is often the case, one-half or more of the produce is blown away. The cotton is used for stuffing pillows, mattrasses, &c. The tree has a beautiful deep crimson flower, and when in full blossom, it is so extensively covered with it, that it can be distinguished for miles from any adjoining trees.

Cotton-tree or "Simool."

This tree is very common in the vicinity of villages and especially on the borders of the Soonderbunds. Its fruit is used for coating the bottom of boats and for dyeing fishing nets to prevent their rotting. The juice of the fruit is expressed by pounding it; it is then boiled and mixed with charcoal, and applied to the outside of the planks. The fruit is valued at 8 annas per 100.

"Gab."

The "babul" is a very useful tree. The wood is much esteemed for purposes where lightness and strength are required, tent pegs, ploughs, naves of wheels, &c. Its flowers, which are yellow balls, made up of small filaments, emit a most fragrant odour. It yields a gum similar to Gum Arabic, though not so clean, and the bark makes an excellent tan. The seeds, which are contained in long pods, are given as food to cattle, and both flowers and seeds are used in medicine.

"Babul."

This tree is considered by the natives as the female of the peepul, the two being supposed to represent a Brahmin and his wife. It is reckoned a sin to cut down or destroy either. The two trees are often seen growing as one, which have been so planted when young, or, as the natives say, "married." It is a very ornamental tree, and affords an excellent shade from the burning rays of the sun. It contains a milky juice, from which bird-lime is made. Its fruit is used medicinally.

"Bur."

This tree yields a delicious fruit, known as the custard-apple, from its flavour assimilating with the custard. It is very common.

"Sahipha" or Custard-apple.

These are of various kinds, and very common everywhere. The natives eat it cooked in curries and with their rice, and also in its ripe state. It is generally seen in clusters about the ryots' huts. It affords good shade, and the leaves are used as platters to eat off. The stem of the tree is also eaten in curry.

"Kela" or Plantain.

There are many other trees, but all too well known to require any description. They are the lime-tree, guava, plum, pomegranate, pumalo, mulberry, papitha, &c. &c. The vegetables reared are ginger, turmeric, onions, begún, sweet potatoe, radishes, kumrah, meeta kumrah or pumpkin, sēm, sorrel, karellah, oorcha, turbooj or water-melon, cucumber, peas, ole, garlick, carrots, french-beans, and an endless variety of mosalas, tarkari and sāg, which are used in seasoning the food of the natives.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

These are few in number and consist of the leopard, hog, deer, wild cat, mungoose, jackal, and fox. These are to be found in the District at all times of the year. The tiger and wild buffaloe make incursions from the Soonderbund jungles at certain seasons, but cannot be classed amongst the wild animals of the District. The rhinoceros also visits the low lands in the vicinity of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor occasionally, and it is said that they exist in the Boyrah Bheel, in Pergunnah Boorun; but I have never seen any of their foot-marks.

Game. The game found consists of the hare, jungle fowl on the borders of the Soonderbunds, wild ducks, and teal of all kinds, snipe, and a few quail.

Fish. Fish consist of the bhekti, bansputtee, hilsah, mangoe ("tupsee,") mallet, rooee, cutlah, turtle, quoye, bholah, sowle, selliah, gooteeah, magoor, koutēh, gungtoorah, kowul toontee, pirachunda, bhengir, meergul, chingree, tengrah, choonah, and a variety of smaller kinds.

Reptiles. These comprise alligators, which are to be found in most of the rivers; snakes of all kinds, from the boa and poisonous cobra down to the harmless grass snake; lizards of various kinds; frogs, rats, muskitoes, and vermin of every kind.

Domestic Animals. These are of an inferior description, and reckon cows, sheep, goats, bullocks for carriage and draft, and a few buffaloes. Pariah dogs and cats are numerous. Ducks, fowls, and pigeons are reared by the Mussulman population and some of the low castes among the Hindoos.

Minerals. There are none of any kind.

COMMERCE.

In treating of the Exports and Imports of the District, the City of Calcutta is considered the chief mart to and from which these are made, except in particular instances, which will be mentioned.

Exports.	*Imports.*
Rice.	Rice.
Goor, Sugar-cane, and Date.	Mustard-seed, Gram, Peas, Moog.
Sugar.	Salt, Indigo-seed, Linseed.
Paun-leaf.	Iron and Steel.
Tobacco.	Goor, Sugar-cane.
Indigo.	Brass and Copper Utensils.
Cloth.	Ghee.
Silk.	Spices.
Mats.	Cloth.
Curds.	Thread.
Vegetables.	Cocoanut Oil.
Fish.	Brass Ornaments.
Pottery.	Umbrellas.
Bamboos.	Pedlar's Wares.
Straw.	

The principal marts for the sale of produce are :—

Culpee	... Pergunnah	Azeemabad,	entirely Rice.
Bebeehaut	... „	„	Rice, &c.
Rajahaut	... „	„	Do., &c.
Mograhaut	... „	Boreedhattee,	Do., &c.
Joynuggur	... „	„	Do., &c.
Gurreahaut	... „	Khaspoor,	Do., &c.
Cheetlah	... „	Magoorah,	Do., &c.
Aumtollah	... „	„	Do., &c.
Rajahaut	... „	Calcutta,	Do., &c.
Thakoorhaut or Badoo Bazar	... „	Anwarpoor,	Do., Goor, &c.
Baseerhaut, Badooreah, Takee	„	Balleah,	Do., &c.
Kaleegunge	... „	Bajitpoor,	Do., &c.

Boyrah Pranshuhur	Pergunnah	Boorun,	Rice, Goor, Sugar, &c.
Pertabnuggur ...	„	Jameerah,	Do., &c.
Boodhata Chandpoor	„	Bhalookah,	Do., &c.
Hurreetollah Dasair	„	Khaleshakhalee,	Do., &c.
Bhosehaut ...	„	Dateeah,	Do., &c.

These marts, by a reference to the map, will be found scattered about equal distances over the District, and so situated as to command either the best land or water carriage to Calcutta, or other directions. The produce of all finds its way to Calcutta, with the exception of a portion of the rice produced to the Eastward of the Echamuttee River, which is exported to the North. It is impossible to estimate the quantity or value of the produce that thus finds its way to Calcutta from the District. In the item of sugar for instance, a large quantity of the staple made at Gurripha, Sookchur, and Paneehatee, Pergunnahs Haveleeshur and Calcutta, is manufactured from cane grown in the Hooghly District. A large portion of the rice grown in the Soonderbund Grants finds its way to several of the marts above named, and from thence again to Calcutta or to the Northward. Badoo Bazar or Thakoorhaut, in Pergunnah Anwarpoor, receives rice and produce from all round its vicinity, comprising a portion of the Nuddeah District. Mustard-seed, linseed, gram, peas, indigo-seed, &c. are imported from Calcutta and Budressur, District Hooghly, and the two first are again exported in the shape of oil. Any estimate would therefore be based on erroneous or doubtful data.

Rice is grown over the whole District and exported to Calcutta; thence it is in large quantities shipped to the Mauritius and other places. This kind of rice is called "Arooah" and is not eaten by the natives. They import other kinds in exchange.

The Goor from the date-tree is manufactured chiefly in Pergunnahs Boorun, Dateeah, Hilkee, Surfrajpoor, Khaleshakhalee, and Hilkee, and from the sugar-cane in Pergunnahs Anwarpoor and Calcutta.

Sugar ditto ditto ditto.

Paun-leaf is grown in Pergunnahs Meydunmul and Calcutta for the Calcutta market. It is also cultivated in other parts, at Takee and Baseerhaut, Pergunnah Balleah, and Poora, Pergunnah Surfrajpoor, but for consumption in the interior.

Tobacco is grown in Pergunnah Anwarpoor chiefly, and in lesser quantities in Pergunnahs Balleah, Surfrajpoor, and Hilkee.

Indigo is cultivated, but not extensively.

Cloths are manufactured at Karagatchee, Pergunnah Hilkee, at Boodhata and Chandpoor, Pergunnah Bhalookah, and at most large villages, and sold at all marts.

Raw Silk is manufactured in Pergunnah Anwarpoor and exported chiefly to Scrampoor, opposite Barrackpoor, and is there manufactured into handkerchiefs, &c. by the natives.

Mats are made in Pergunnahs Ballundah, Balleah, and Boorun. In the two former, the "madoor" mat, from the "pattee" reed, and in the latter, the "dhurma" mat.

Curds are manufactured in Pergunnahs Anwarpoor and Ballundah chiefly, and exported to Calcutta—they are however made in every Pergunnah for home consumption.

Vegetables are grown every where. The value of those exported to Calcutta is estimated at 80,000 Rupees per year.

Fish exported to Calcutta is estimated at 2,000 Rupees daily.

Pottery is made in nearly every large village, and consists of the usual cooking utensils and water pots.

Besides the marts already mentioned, markets are held at all the principal villages once or twice a week in each Pergunnah, at which fish, vegetables, fruit, spices, tobacco, &c., are sold. These are held under a large shady tree, or under small sheds erected in rows, for the convenience of the sellers, and for which they pay a trifle to the proprietor.

The whole traffic of the District is carried on by water carriage, except to the North, where Brinjaree bullocks and hackeries are used. Water carriage being the cheapest and most available, roads in many places would not be frequented, even if they existed. To the Eastward, the khals and rivers intersecting the country are so numerous, that roads could not be made without a heavy expense attending bunding and bridging.

MONETARY SYSTEM, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

All accounts are kept in Rupees, annas, pice and pie, of which

3 Pie	=	1 Pice.
4 Pice	=	1 Anna.
16 Annas	=	1 Rupee.

Small shells, called "cowries," are also made use of for small payments. These and pice are the most common currency amongst the lower orders in all the markets in the interior. The following is their value :—

4 Cowries	=	1 Gundah.
20 Gundahs	=	1 Pun.
4 Puns	=	1 Anna.

The coins in use are :—

Copper.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pie.	One-anna piece.	The Gold Mohur, ... 16 Rs.
Pice.	Two „ „	Double „ „ ... 32 „
Half-pice.	Four „ „	Half „ „ ... 8 „
Half-anna.	Eight „ „ Rupee.	Quarter „ „ ... 4 „

The "tola" is the unit from whence all other weights are derived. It weighs 180 grains English Troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavier weights, *viz.* chittack, seer, and mun or maund, and by its sub-division the smaller weights called mashas, ruttees, and dhans. The following Table represents their value :—

4 Dhans	=	1 Ruttee.
8 Ruttees	=	1 Masha.
12 Mashas	=	1 Tola.
5 Tolas	=	1 Chittack.
16 Chittacks	=	1 Seer.
40 Seers	=	1 Maund.

The standard or Bazar seer weighs exactly 80 tolas or 2½ lbs. Troy weight, and the maund weighs 100 lbs. Troy. The mashas, ruttees and dhans are used chiefly by

native goldsmiths and jewellers. Another weight is also in use called the "Pusseree," weighing 5 seers. The following is the comparative value of Indian and English weights—

Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.			
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
One Maund	100	0	0	0
,, Seer	2	6	0	0
,, Chittack	0	1	17	12
,, Tola	0	0	7	12
,, Masha	0	0	0	15
,, Ruttee	0	0	0	1,875
,, Dhan	0	0	0	46,875

The above are the standard weights.

The maund for weighing Salt is 2½ per cent. heavier than the Bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. Those weights are the recognized ones in Calcutta, but in the interior of the District others are in existence, *viz.* :—

In Pergunnah Boorun and its vicinity	4 Chittacks	=	1	Pao.
	4 Paos	=	1	Seer of 80 Tolas.
	8 Seers	=	1	Pallee.
Variable ...	16 or 32 Palees	=	1	Arree.
In Pergunnah Dhooliapoor and its vicinity ...	4 Chittacks	=	1	Pao.
	4 Paos	=	1	Seer of 80 Tolas.
	6 Seers and 6 Chittacks	=	1	Pallee.
	20 Pallees	=	1	Arree.
	1 Arree	=	3	Maunds 7½ Seers.

At Culpee, Pergunnah Azeemabad, a seer of 66 tolas is used for weighing Grain in wholesale dealings—the standard seer of 80 tolas in retail sales.

In Pergunnahs Calcutta, Khaspoor, Magoorah, &c. ...	4 Chittacks	=	1	Pao.
	4 Paos	=	1	Seer of 80 Tolas.
	1¼ Seers	=	1	Raik or 4 Koonkees.
	4 Raiks	=	1	Pallee.
	8 Pallees	=	1	Maund.

Liquids are sold every where by their weight in seers.

Land Measure

The Land Measure consists of the beegah, cottah, chittack, and gundah.

Lineal and Square.

Originating in the "hāth," which varies from 18 to 29 inches. The "hāth" is based on the following system :—

5 Fingers' breadth	=	1	Palm
6 Palms	=	1	Hāth

and the hāth in consequence depended on the physical structure of the individual who measured it for each Pergunnah, Village, or Mehal. The Square Measure is also reckoned in beegahs, cottahs, &c., the size of the beegah depending on the length of its side, or of the original hāth from which it was constructed, and is comprised in the following Table :—

20	Gundahs	=	1	Chittack.
16	Chittacks	=	1	Cottah.
20	Cottahs	=	1	Beegah.

The following is also *in* existence; it is the same as the above, merely giving the smaller denominations, which are not used in measurements :—

4	Kāgs	=	1	Kurrah.
4	Kurrahs	=	1	Gundah.
5	Gundahs	=	1	Kanchah.
4	Kanchahs	=	1	Chittack.
16	Chittacks	=	1	Cottah.
20	Cottahs	=	1	Beegah.

There are in the District beegahs varying from 80 to 100 hāths, and one of 55 hāths of 29 inches each. The value of each in English measurement is

				Acres.
1 Beegah of	80	hāths of	18 inches ..	0·330578
„	85	„	„ ...	0·373181
„	90	„	„ ...	0·418388
„	93	„	„ ...	0·446746
„	95	„	„ ...	0·466167
„	100	„	„ ...	0·516529
„	55	„	29 inches ...	0·405573

The corresponding value of an acre in beegahs is

		Beegahs.						
1 Acre		3·025	of	80	Hāths	of	18	inches each.
„		2·67958	„	85	„		18	„ „
„		2·39012	„	90	„		18	„ „
„	=	2·23841	„	93	„		18	„ „
„	=	2·14515	„	95	„		18	„ „
„	=	1·936	„	100	„		18	„ „
„	=	2·46561	„	55	„		29	„ „

In the survey and measurement which have been completed, all these various measures have been reduced to one standard of 80 hāths of 18 inches, the beegah side being 120 feet, comprising 14,400 square feet, or 1,600 square yards, and this is now the standard beegah of the District. For the rope that was formerly used, chains based on the standard chain of 80 hāths or 120 feet are now supplied to all the Government Offices, as well as surveying compasses and scales. All measurements are made on one scale of 330 feet or $2\frac{3}{4}$ beegahs to 1 inch, being exactly four times the scale of the Professional Survey.

The following Table will be found useful in the conversion of acres into beegahs, and *vice versâ*.

TABLE

TABLE

For converting Acres, Roods and Poles, into corresponding Beegahs, Cottahs and Chittacks of 1,600 *Square Yards.*

FOR CONVERTING ACRES INTO BEEGAHS, COTTAHS AND CHITTACKS.

Acres.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	Acres
	b. c. c.	b c. c	b. c c.	b c. c	b c c	b. c. c.	b c. c.	b c. c.	b. c. c.	b. c. c.	
.....	.....	3 0 8	6 1 0	9 1 8	12 2 0	15 2 8	18 3 0	21 3 8	24 4 0	27 4 8	.....
10	30 5 0	33 5 8	36 6 0	39 6 8	42 7 0	45 7 8	48 8 0	51 8 8	54 9 0	57 9 8	10
20	60 10 0	63 10 8	66 11 0	69 11 8	72 12 0	75 12 8	78 13 0	81 13 8	84 14 0	87 14 8	20
30	90 15 0	93 15 8	96 16 0	99 16 8	102 17 0	105 17 8	108 18 0	111 18 8	114 19 0	117 19 8	30
40	121 0 0	124 0 8	127 1 0	130 1 8	133 2 0	136 2 8	139 3 0	142 3 8	145 4 0	148 4 8	40
50	151 5 0	154 5 8	157 6 0	160 6 8	163 7 0	166 7 8	169 8 0	172 8 8	175 9 0	178 9 8	50
60	181 10 0	184 10 8	187 11 0	190 11 8	193 12 0	196 12 8	199 13 0	202 13 8	205 14 0	208 14 8	60
70	211 15 0	214 15 8	217 16 0	220 16 8	223 17 0	226 17 8	229 18 0	232 18 8	235 19 0	238 19 8	70
80	242 0 0	245 0 8	248 1 0	251 1 8	254 2 0	257 2 8	260 3 0	263 3 8	266 4 0	269 4 8	80
90	272 5 0	275 5 8	278 6 0	281 6 8	284 7 0	287 7 8	290 8 0	293 8 8	296 9 0	299 9 8	90
100	302 10 0	332 15 0	363 0 0	393 5 0	423 10 0	453 15 0	484 0 0	514 5 0	544 10 0	574 15 0	100
200	605 0 0	635 5 0	665 10 0	695 15 0	726 0 0	756 5 0	786 10 0	816 15 0	847 0 0	877 5 0	200
300	907 10 0	937 15 0	968 0 0	998 5 0	1028 10 0	1058 15 0	1089 0 0	1119 5 0	1149 10 0	1179 15 0	300
400	1210 0 0	1240 5 0	1270 10 0	1300 15 0	1331 0 0	1361 5 0	1391 10 0	1421 15 0	1452 0 0	1482 5 0	400
500	1512 10 0	1542 15 0	1573 0 0	1603 5 0	1633 10 0	1663 15 0	1694 0 0	1724 5 0	1754 10 0	1784 15 0	500
600	1815 0 0	1845 5 0	1875 10 0	1905 15 0	1936 0 0	1966 5 0	1996 10 0	2026 15 0	2057 0 0	2087 5 0	600
700	2117 10 0	2147 15 0	2178 0 0	2208 5 0	2238 10 0	2268 15 0	2299 0 0	2329 5 0	2359 10 0	2389 15 0	700
800	2420 0 0	2450 5 0	2480 10 0	2510 15 0	2541 0 0	2571 5 0	2601 10 0	2631 15 0	2662 0 0	2692 5 0	800
900	2722 10 0	2752 15 0	2783 0 0	2813 5 0	2843 10 0	2873 15 0	2904 0 0	2934 5 0	2964 10 0	2994 15 0	900
1000	3025 0 0	3327 10 0	3630 0 0	3932 10 0	4235 0 0	4537 10 0	4840 0 0	5142 10 0	5445 0 0	5747 10 0	1000
2000	6050 0 0	6352 10 0	6655 0 0	6957 10 0	7260 0 0	7562 10 0	7865 0 0	8167 10 0	8470 0 0	8772 10 0	2000
3000	9075 0 0	9377 10 0	9680 0 0	9982 10 0	10285 0 0	10587 10 0	10890 0 0	11192 10 0	11495 0 0	11797 10 0	3000
4000	12100 0 0	12402 10 0	12705 0 0	13007 10 0	13310 0 0	13612 10 0	13915 0 0	14217 10 0	14520 0 0	14822 10 0	4000
5000	15125 0 0	15427 10 0	15730 0 0	16032 10 0	16335 0 0	16637 10 0	16940 0 0	17242 10 0	17545 0 0	17847 10 0	5000
6000	18150 0 0	18452 10 0	18755 0 0	19057 10 0	19360 0 0	19662 10 0	19965 0 0	20267 10 0	20570 0 0	20872 10 0	6000
7000	21175 0 0	21477 10 0	21780 0 0	22082 10 0	22385 0 0	22687 10 0	22990 0 0	23292 10 0	23595 0 0	23897 10 0	7000
8000	24200 0 0	24502 10 0	24805 0 0	25107 10 0	25410 0 0	25712 10 0	26015 0 0	26317 10 0	26620 0 0	26922 10 0	8000
9000	27225 0 0	27527 10 0	27830 0 0	28132 10 0	28435 0 0	28737 10 0	29040 0 0	29342 10 0	29645 0 0	29947 10 0	9000

Acres	Beegahs	C	C
10000	30250	0	0
20000	60500	0	0
30000	90750	0	0
40000	121000	0	0
50000	151250	0	0
60000	181500	0	0
70000	211750	0	0
80000	242000	0	0
90000	272250	0	0
100000	302500	0	0
200000	605000	0	0
300000	907500	0	0
400000	1210000	0	0
500000	1512500	0	0

FOR CONVERTING ROODS AND POLES INTO BEEGAHS, COTTAHS AND CHITTACKS.

Poles	Roods 0	Roods 1	Roods 2	Roods 3	Poles.	Roods 0	Roods 1	Roods 2	Roods 3
	b c c	b c. c	b c c	b c. c		b c c	b c c	b c. c.	b c. c
0	.. .. ..	0 15 2	1 10 4	2 5 6	20	0 7 9	1 2 12	1 17 13	2 13 0
1	0 0 4	0 15 8	1 10 10	2 5 12	21	0 7 15	1 3 2	1 18 3	2 13 6
2	0 0 10	0 15 14	1 11 0	2 6 2	22	0 8 5	1 3 8	1 18 9	2 13 12
3	0 1 0	0 16 4	1 11 6	2 6 8	23	0 8 11	1 3 14	1 18 15	2 14 2
4	0 1 7	0 16 11	1 11 12	2 6 14	24	0 9 1	1 4 4	1 19 5	2 14 8
5	0 1 14	0 17 1	1 12 2	2 7 4	25	0 9 7	1 4 10	1 19 11	2 14 14
6	0 2 4	0 17 7	1 12 8	2 7 10	26	0 9 13	1 5 0	2 0 1	2 15 4
7	0 2 11	0 17 13	1 12 14	2 8 0	27	0 10 3	1 5 6	2 0 7	2 15 10
8	0 3 1	0 18 3	1 13 4	2 8 6	28	0 10 9	1 5 12	2 0 13	2 16 0
9	0 3 7	0 18 10	1 13 10	2 8 12	29	0 10 15	1 6 2	2 1 3	2 16 6
10	0 3 13	0 19 0	1 14 0	2 9 3	30	0 11 5	1 6 9	2 1 9	2 16 12
11	0 4 3	0 19 6	1 14 6	2 9 9	31	0 11 11	1 6 15	2 1 15	2 17 2
12	0 4 9	0 19 12	1 14 12	2 9 15	32	0 12 1	1 7 5	2 2 5	2 17 8
13	0 4 15	1 0 2	1 15 2	2 10 4	33	0 12 7	1 7 11	2 2 11	2 17 14
14	0 5 5	1 0 8	1 15 8	2 10 10	34	0 12 13	1 8 1	2 3 1	2 18 4
15	0 5 11	1 0 14	1 15 14	2 11 0	35	0 13 3	1 8 7	2 3 7	2 18 10
16	0 6 1	1 1 4	1 16 4	2 11 7	36	0 13 9	1 8 13	2 3 13	2 19 0
17	0 6 7	1 1 10	1 16 10	2 11 13	37	0 13 15	1 9 3	2 4 3	2 19 6
18	0 6 13	1 2 0	1 17 0	2 12 3	38	0 14 5	1 9 9	2 4 9	2 19 12
19	0 7 3	1 2 6	1 17 7	2 12 10	39	0 14 12	1 9 15	2 5 0	3 0 2

EXAMPLE

Acres R P
Convert 98372 3 29 into corresponding Beegahs, Cottahs and Chittacks.

	Beegahs	C	C
90000	272250	0	0
8300	25107	10	0
72 , ...	217	16	0
3 29	2	16	0
	297578	2	0

Insuc

TABLE

For converting Beegahs, Cottahs and Chittacks of 1,600 *Square Yards, into corresponding Acres, Roods and Poles.*

FOR CONVERTING BEEGAHS INTO ACRES, ROODS AND POLES.

Beegahs.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9	Beegahs.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r p	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	
.....	.....	0 1 13	0 2 26	0 3 39	1 1 12	1 2 24	1 3 37	2 1 10	2 2 23	2 3 36	.....
10	3 1 9	3 2 22	3 3 35	4 1 7	4 2 21	4 3 33	5 1 6	5 2 19	5 3 32	6 1 5	10
20	6 2 18	6 3 31	7 1 4	7 2 16	7 3 30	8 1 2	8 2 15	8 3 28	9 1 1	9 2 14	20
30	9 3 27	10 1 0	10 2 12	10 3 25	11 0 38	11 2 11	11 3 24	12 0 37	12 2 10	12 3 23	30
40	13 0 36	13 2 9	13 3 21	14 0 34	14 2 7	14 3 20	15 0 33	15 2 6	15 3 19	16 0 32	40
50	16 2 5	16 3 18	17 0 31	17 2 3	17 3 16	18 0 29	18 2 2	18 3 15	19 0 28	19 2 1	50
60	19 3 14	20 0 26	20 1 39	20 3 12	21 0 25	21 1 38	21 3 11	22 0 24	22 1 37	22 3 10	60
70	23 0 22	23 1 35	23 3 8	24 0 21	24 1 34	24 3 7	25 0 20	25 1 33	25 3 6	26 0 19	70
80	26 1 31	26 3 4	27 0 17	27 1 30	27 3 3	28 0 16	28 1 29	28 3 2	29 0 15	29 1 28	80
90	29 3 0	30 0 13	30 1 26	30 2 39	31 0 12	31 1 25	31 2 38	32 0 11	32 1 23	32 2 36	90
100	33 0 9	36 1 18	39 2 27	42 3 36	46 1 5	49 2 14	52 3 23	56 0 32	59 2 1	62 3 10	100
200	66 0 19	69 1 28	72 2 37	76 0 5	79 1 14	82 2 23	85 3 32	89 1 1	92 2 10	95 3 19	200
300	99 0 28	102 1 37	105 3 6	109 0 15	112 1 23	115 2 32	119 0 1	122 1 10	125 2 19	128 3 28	300
400	132 0 37	135 2 6	138 3 15	142 0 24	145 1 33	148 3 2	152 0 11	155 1 20	158 2 28	161 3 37	400
500	165 1 6	168 2 15	171 3 24	175 0 33	178 2 2	181 3 11	185 0 20	188 1 29	191 2 38	195 0 7	500
600	198 1 16	201 2 25	204 3 34	208 1 2	211 2 11	214 3 20	218 0 29	221 1 38	224 3 7	228 0 16	600
700	231 1 25	234 2 34	238 0 3	241 1 12	244 2 21	247 3 30	251 0 39	254 2 7	257 3 16	261 0 25	700
800	264 1 34	267 3 3	271 0 12	274 1 21	277 2 30	280 3 39	284 1 8	287 2 17	290 3 26	294 0 34	800
900	297 2 3	300 3 13	304 0 21	307 1 30	310 2 39	314 0 8	317 1 17	320 2 26	323 3 35	327 1 4	900
1000	330 2 13	363 2 22	396 2 31	429 3 1	462 3 10	495 3 19	528 3 29	561 3 38	595 0 7	628 0 16	1000
2000	661 0 25	694 0 35	727 1 4	760 1 13	793 1 23	826 1 32	859 2 1	892 2 11	925 2 20	958 2 29	2000
3000	991 2 38	1024 3 8	1057 3 17	1090 3 26	1123 3 36	1157 0 5	1190 0 14	1223 0 23	1256 0 33	1289 1 2	3000
4000	1322 1 10	1355 1 21	1388 1 30	1421 1 39	1454 2 8	1487 2 18	1520 2 27	1553 2 36	1586 3 5	1619 3 15	4000
5000	1652 3 23	1685 3 33	1719 0 3	1752 0 12	1785 0 21	1818 0 31	1851 1 0	1884 1 9	1917 1 18	1950 1 27	5000
6000	1983 1 35	2016 2 6	2049 2 15	2082 2 25	2115 2 34	2148 3 3	2181 3 13	2214 3 22	2247 3 31	2281 0 0	6000
7000	2314 0 8	2347 0 19	2380 0 28	2413 0 37	2446 1 7	2479 1 16	2512 1 25	2545 1 35	2578 2 4	2611 2 13	7000
8000	2644 2 21	2677 2 32	2710 3 1	2743 3 10	2776 3 20	2809 3 29	2842 3 38	2876 0 7	2909 0 17	2942 0 26	8000
9000	2975 0 33	3008 1 5	3041 1 14	3074 1 23	3107 1 32	3140 2 2	3173 2 11	3206 2 20	3239 2 29	3272 2 39	9000

Beegahs.	Acres.	R.	P.
10000	3305	3	6
20000	6611	2	11
30000	9917	1	17
40000	13223	0	23
50000	16528	3	28
60000	19834	2	34
70000	23140	1	39
80000	26446	1	5
90000	29752	0	10
100000	33057	3	16
200000	66115	2	32
300000	99173	2	8
400000	132231	1	25
500000	165289	1	1

FOR CONVERTING COTTAHS AND CHITTACKS INTO ROODS AND POLES

Cottahs.	Chittacks 0 to 1		Chittacks. 2 to 3		Chittacks. 4 to 5		Chittacks. 6 to 7		Chittacks. 8 to 9		Chittacks. 10 to 11		Chittacks. 12 to 13		Chittacks. 14 to 15	
	r.	p.	r.	p.	r.	p	r.	p.	r.	p.	r.	p.	r.	p.	r.	p.
...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2
1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5
2	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8
3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10
4	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13
5	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	16
6	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	18
7	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	21
8	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	23
9	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	26
10	0	26	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	29
11	0	29	0	29	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	31	0	31
12	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	34
13	0	34	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	37
14	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	39	0	39
15	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
16	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
17	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	7	1	7	1	7
18	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	10
19	1	10	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	13

EXAMPLE.

Convert Beegahs. C. C. 297578 2 0 into corresponding Acres, Roods and Poles.

	Acres.	R.	P.
200000	66115	2	32
90000	29752	0	10
7500	2479	1	16
78	25	3	6
2 0.....	0	0	5
	98372	3	29 *Answer*

Measure of Time.

The natives measure time by the sun. Some have a water dial, which consists of a brass pot with a small hole at the bottom of it, which is set afloat in a gumlah or basin of water, the water filtering through the hole fills the brass pot, and sinks it, reckoning one hour. This method requires constant attention, and is only used by those who can afford to pay a man to look hourly after it. A native's shadow is however the grand criterion of the time. If he is asked the time of day, he looks at his shadow—if none, it is 12 o'clock ; and from sunrise to sunset he judges of the time by the length of it. If a cloudy day, he guesses it, and is generally very near the mark. The day is divided by them thus :—

15	Namesh	=	1	Kastah.
15	Kastah	=	1	Pol.
60	Pols	=	1	Dundo.
2	Dundo	=	1	Mohoteek.
15	Mohoteek	=	1	Day of 12 hours.

The same for 1 night of 12 hours.

The year is also divided as follows :—

8	Pohors	=	1	Day of 24 hours.
15	Days	=	1	Pokho.
2	Pokho	=	1	Month.
2	Months	=	1	Rittoo.
6	Rittoo or Seasons	=	1	Year.

The seasons are divided into six, *viz.* Greeshoo, Bursha, Shurut, Heymunt, Seesheer, and Busunto.

The days of the week are :—

	Hindoo.	*Mahomedan.*
Sunday	Robybar	Etwar.
Monday	Somebar	Peer.
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul.
Wednesday	Boodbar	Boodh.
Thursday	Breehushpothbar	Joomerath.
Friday	Sookoorbar	Joommah.
Saturday	Sonybar	Sunechur.

The months are designated in Bengali :—

Maugh, Phalgoon, Choitra, Vaisakha, Jyista, Asarh, Shrabun, Bhadra, Assin, Kartick, Agrahun, and Pous.

The Mahomedan months are reckoned from new moon to new moon, and are thus designated :—

Mohurrum, Sāfār, Rābi-Ulawal, Rābi-Issānee, Jummadulāwal, Jummādee, Issānee, Rājub, Shābaun, Rāmzaun, Shāwal, Zeekaidah, and Zilhāj.

DIVISIONS, TENURE OF LAND, ZEMINDAREES.

The District comprises two grand Divisions, *viz.* Allipoor and Baraset, and contains 48 Pergunnahs. Of these 37 are *bonâ-fide* Pergunnahs, the remaining 11 consist of villages scattered over these 37, which, when collected together, obtain a Pergunnah name. In addition to the above, there is the City of Calcutta and the adjoining Government Estate of Punchanungram, neither of which come under this denomination.

The Allipoor Division contains 16 Pergunnahs, *viz.* Calcutta, Khaspoor, Magoorah, Balleah, Ghur, Penchakoolee, Azeemabad, Mooragatcha, Meydunmul, Shahpoor, Duckyn Sagur, Shahnuggur, Moydah, Boreedhattee, Hattiaghur, and Kharee.

The Baraset Division contains 21 Pergunnahs, *viz.* Haveleeshur, Anwarpoor, Ballundah, Balleah, Agurparah, Pyeghatee, Bajitpoor, Nyehatee, Dhooleapoor, Noornuggur, Nokeypoor, Shahpoor, Jameerah, Bhalookah, Boorun, Surfrajpoor, Hilkee, Dateeah, Khaleshakhalee, Katsalee, and Hosseinabad.

The remaining 11 scattered Pergunnahs are also contained in this Division and are :—Kathooleah, Hashunpoor, Tallah, Khazrah, Shoobnalee, Fingree, Ameerabad, Mohbutpoor, Roypoor, Fulleyah, and Dharsah.

Three other Pergunnahs exist, *viz.* Demrail Mustaffapoor, Rekabi Bazar, and Gootleekatee ; but as they only consist of one village each, they have been included in the Pergunnahs within which they are situated.

The number of villages contained in each Division is:—

City of Calcutta reckoned as	1	Allipoor Division.
Comprised in Punchanungram	109	
Ditto „ 16 Pergunnahs	3,370	
Ditto „ 21 ditto	2,438	Baraset Division.
Ditto „ 11 scattered ditto	111	
Grand Total ...	6,029	Villages.

The Allipoor Division contains an area, inclusive of the City of Calcutta and Punchanungram, of 1,036 square miles. The Baraset Division comprises 1,241 square miles, or a total area of 2,277 square miles, containing 4,450 Village Circuits or Hulkas. This gross area, however, does not pay its rent into the Allipoor Collectorate. There are several villages and portions of villages belonging to Mehals which are recorded on the Rent Roll of adjoining Districts, and pay their revenue into the Collectorate of their respective Districts.

Land is held by zemindars, on condition of their paying to the Government the revenue fixed under the permanent settlement of 1793, known as Lord Cornwallis's Settlement, and they are entitled to perpetual possession. Zemindarees, Talooks, Farms, and Putnee Talooks form the divisions under which land is held. A Zemindaree consists of a large tract of land, comprising part, and sometimes whole Pergunnahs, and held by the proprietor or zemindar under the above-named conditions, and registered in the Collector's Office. A Talook comprises land situated within a Zemindaree and containing portions of or entire villages, the rents are levied by the talookdar, and is also registered. A farm consists of a piece of land which is rented from a zemindar or talookdar for a fixed sum per beegah, according to the crop cultivated or the quality of the land. A Putnee Talook is a tenure held for a certain term of years, or in perpetuity, according to the engagement entered into by the talookdar with the zemindar, on condition of paying a fixed rent. The tenure is heritable by its conditions and capable of being transferred by sale, gift or otherwise, provided that such transfer does not operate to the prejudice of the zemindar as the superior tenant.

The class of people who cultivate these lands are termed "ryots." They are of two kinds, "Khood-kasht" and "Koorfah," permanent and itinerary. The former have advantages over the latter. They hold pottahs or agreements from the year of settlement 1793 at fixed rents, and are not liable to ejectment, by any new zemindar

or talookdar, so long as they pay their rent. Their rents also cannot be increased, and on the expiration of their agreements, they can renew their leases on the same original terms. The latter are such as go about for employment as plough-men and servants on the farms—they also lease small quantities of land from their employers, which they cultivate on their own account, but have no stock.

Pottahs or agreements are generally entered into between zemindars, talookdars, farmers, and ryots for land, "according to such form as the contracting parties may deem most convenient and most conducive to their respective interests," and every engagement so contracted must be specific as to the amount of rent to be paid In the event of such not having been entered into, the rate is settled, agreeably to that paid for land in the immediate vicinity.

There is usually a "nerick bundee" or general rate in each Zemindaree or Pergunnah, varying from 12 annas to 1 Rupee 4 annas per beegah for all kinds of land. This rent is paid by the under-proprietors or middle-men, who rent farms, but the ryot pays from 1 to 5 Rupees per beegah, (and more, if the land is cultivated with mulberry,) according to the quality of the land and of the crop he cultivates. The rent is generally paid in money, some, however, (especially those whose lands are liable to inundation,) pay half the gross produce as rent. The ryots are all more or less poor, few have any capital, and to enable them to cultivate at all, they are obliged to borrow money at a heavy interest. Their ignorance and inability to read or write also places them at the mercy of the money-lenders, who are often the middle-men themselves, who lend money in advances, and who make them sign receipts for more than has been lent them. This, with their own occasional waste of money, in marriages, festivals, &c., keeps them poor.

The following is the expense a ryot is put to at first starting ; he requires a house, say 11 × 5½ hāths, which will be room enough for himself, his wife, and two children, also his cattle and agricultural implements The cost is—

Erecting mud walls	3	8	0
Flooring and plastering	1	8	0
Bamboos	3	0	0
Grass for thatch	3	0	0
Making ditto	2	0	0
String, &c.	1	2	0
Door (wooden)	1	0	0
Total	15	2	0

If he puts his own shoulder to the wheel, the house will not cost him more than 7 Rupees. He will build the walls and plaster it himself. He will make his own roof, thatch, and string, and—till better times—will satisfy himself with a mat jhamp for a door. He requires in addition the implements noted in pages 33—35, but though the market value is there given, the usages of the village will also lessen this expense to him. The custom in each village is, that the village blacksmith, who acts also as carpenter, receives from 12 annas to 1 Rupee per annum, for making and keeping in repair one plough and one set of implements required for cultivation, the other party supplying the materials, *viz.* the wood and iron. The wood costs from 12 to 13 annas and the iron 14 annas, so that for 1 Rupee 10 annas, and 1 Rupee or 12 annas per annum, he is set up as a cultivator. The seed, the money to pay his rent, and the wherewithal to live until he gets returns from his crop, remain to be provided. The money-lender here comes to his assistance, and furnishes all at a certain cost per cent., with good, and sometimes very indifferent, security. The lender is as willing to run risk for his high per-centage, as the ryot is to give any interest to procure the money. His expenses at starting are therefore

House	7	0	0	Bearing interest at 2 pice per Rupee per month, or 9 Rupees per annum.
Agricultural Implements	1	10	0	
2 Bullocks	14	0	0	
Furniture and Cooking Utensils ...	1	8	0	
Total	24	2	0	

To cultivate his land or 9 beegahs, which he can do without assistance, his expenses are, for 12 months—

Seed at 12 seers per Beegah	1	4	0	Bearing the same interest, or Rupees 15-6-0 per annum.
Blacksmith for repairs	0	12	0	
Rent of 9 Beegahs, at 1 Rupee 8 annas	13	8	0	
Oil-cake for Bullocks	2	0	0	
Food for self and family	18	0	0	
Clothing for ditto	3	0	0	
Barber	0	8	0	
Religious Fees, &c.	2	0	0	
Total	41	0	0	

His returns are 9 beegahs of dhan or paddy, at 13 maunds per beegah, and selling at 1¾ maunds per Rupee = 78 Rupees, leaving him a balance, after paying the interest due on his house and stock, of Rupees 12 10-0. He will probably get a cold weather crop of seeds of some kind, which will return him clear about 1 Rupee 8 annas per beegah,

or Rupees 13-8-0. The straw he can sell, but he keeps this for his cattle and repairing his thatch during the ensuing year. The dung of his bullocks, mixed with stubble, keeps him in fire-wood. It is not therefore the land-tax which keeps him down in the world, it is the exorbitant interest he has to pay for the money which enables him to live at all, and which, in the case given, amounts to 37½ per cent. on the loan. But for this, the nett proceeds of his crop would have enabled him to cultivate his 9 beegahs the following year on his own account.

The following are the returns and expenses of a land-holder having a small capital of his own and cultivating a farm of 30 beegahs furnished by the proprietor.

On this farm he cultivates 2 beegahs of sugar-cane, 10 beegahs of paddy (Aoosh), and 16 beegahs of paddy (Amun). He has a mangoe tope of 10 cottahs, the remainder, 1 beegah 10 cottahs, being taken up with his residence, inclusive of a tank. The land is of first and second quality, and he pays rent for it 100 Rupees. His returns are :—

2 Beegahs of Sugar-cane yield 20 maunds Goor per Beegah, selling at 2 Rupees per maund	80	0	0
10 Beegahs of Aoosh Paddy yield 16 maunds per Beegah, selling at 2 maunds per Rupee...	80	0	0
16 Beegahs of Amun Paddy yield 16 maunds per Beegah, selling at 2 maunds per Rupee...	128	0	0
Straw from 10 Beegahs Aoosh Rupees 12-8-0 and from 16 Beegahs Amun Rupees 32-0-0, reserves half for cattle and thatching ...	22	4	0
He has a second crop of Kullye, Mustard, &c., from 10 Beegahs, which yields clear 3 Rupees per Beegah	30	0	0
Sale of fruit of Mangoe Tope	3	0	0
Total	343	4	0

Deduct—					
Rent	100	0	0		
2 Servants for plough, &c., at 3 Rupees per month	72	0	0		
Extra ditto at crop time	10	0	0		
Blacksmith for repairs of 2 Ploughs, &c.	1	8	0		
Seeds of all kinds	8	0	0		
Oil-cake for 4 Bullocks	6	0	0		
Expenses of making Goor	20	0	0		
				217	8	0
Nett proceeds, Rupees				125	12	0

This farmer, notwithstanding the rent he has to pay to the zemindar, which is nearly half of his expenditure, and having no interest to pay, clears 57 per cent. on his expenditure. The interest would have been 83 Rupees. Out of his proceeds, he has to pay his religious fees, which cannot be estimated, and his barber. Farms vary from 8 or 9 beegahs up to 150 beegahs : there may be a few above this area.

The returns and expenses connected with Zemindarees depend on the original settlement made. Some of these had then (1793) tracts of jungle and waste land in them, which, to avoid the demand of an increase of revenue from the Government, the proprietors allowed wilfully to remain so, but which have since been brought into cultivation ; and though the revenue assessed was perhaps fair as regarded the area from whence revenue was derivable, and equal to any that had been collected in previous years, there was no clause in the settlement affecting the jungle and waste lands, if ever brought into cultivation. These have, in many cases, since been cultivated by the zemindars, and as they have borne the expense, they may be said to be entitled to the full enjoyment of the fruits of their labour.

In making a few remarks on the several Pergunnahs, it will be convenient to divide the District into five portions :—

Allipoor Division ... { 1*st.* The Pergunnahs immediately in the vicinity of Calcutta.

2*nd.* The Southern portion of the Allipoor Division.

Baraset Division ... { 3*rd.* The Western part of the Baraset Division, between the Hooghly and Echamuttee Rivers.

4*th.* The Eastern part of the Baraset Division, situated North of the Latitude of Calcutta and lying between the Echamuttee and Cobbaduk Rivers.

5*th.* The remainder of the Baraset Division, situated South of the Latitude of Calcutta and lying between the Rivers Khalindee and Jaboonah and the River Cobbaduk.

Allipoor Division.

The first portion contains the City of Calcutta, the Government Estate of Punchanungram (or the environs surrounding the town), Pergunnahs Calcutta, Khaspoor, Balleah (South), Ghur, Magoorah, Azeemabad (North portion), and Meydunmul, comprising 574 square miles, and a population, exclusive of the City and Punchanungram, of 490 souls to the square mile.

City of Calcutta.

A short description of the City of Calcutta will be given, chiefly taken from the *Bengal and Agra Gazetteer* and Mr. Simm's Report on the completion of his Survey of the Town in 1849.

Calcutta (the Fort Flag Staff) is situated in Latitude North 22° 33′ and * Longitude East 88° 19′; it is on the left bank of the River Hooghly, nearly 100 miles from the Sea. In 1698 it consisted of three small villages, Chuttanuttee, Kaleeghatta, and Govindpoor.

Chuttanuttee occupied the site of the present native town; Govindpoor stood where Fort William now is; and the European part of the city, including the site of the old Fort (now occupied by the Import Godown and Custom House,) is built within the precincts of Kaleeghatta. In 1740 a ditch was dug round the town to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas, remnants of which are still in existence. The area comprised within the town is 4,996 acres, or 7·80 square miles. The population, according to Mr. Simm's estimate, made on the pucka and kutcha houses, of 8·7 on the former and 5· on the latter, is 361,369 souls. The number of pucka houses is 13,120 and of kutcha 49,445.

This population consists of English, Eurasians, Portuguese, French, Chinese, Armenians, Jews, Mahomedans, Hindoos, Moguls, Parsees, Arabs, Mughs, and Madrassees.

Within the precincts of the town there are 265 places of worship of all denominations, *viz.*:—

20	Christian	Church of England	8
		„ Scotland	1
		Free ditto ditto	1
		Roman Catholic	5
		Independent Chapels	2
		Baptist	3
1	Chinese.		
1	Greek.		
1	Armenian.		
1	Jewish.		
74	Mahomedan.		
167	Hindoo.		
Total... 265			

* The Longitude is referrible to the old value for the Madras Observatory, 80° 17′ 21″, to which a correction of — 3′ 25·5″ has been applied.

There are 1,043 tanks, 29 public buildings and offices, 9 buildings belonging to charitable institutions, 5 burial grounds, and 20 bazars or markets The total length of the public roads is 125 miles. The highest part of the town in Clive Street, opposite Cotton Street, is 30·63 feet above the zero of the Tide Gauge at Kyd's Dock-yard at Kidderpoor, and the lowest part in Muchooa Bazar Street is 18·01 feet above the same datum.

To the South of the town is situated Fort William, founded during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Clive in 1757, and completed at a cost of 2 millions in 1773. It was called Fort William, in compliment to His Majesty King William III. The Fort mounts 619 guns, it has a Powder Magazine calculated to contain 5,100 barrels of powder of 100 lbs. each, and an Arsenal containing between 40 and 50,000 stand of arms, besides pistols and swords. There are from 3 to 4,000 pieces of iron and brass ordnance of various calibres, with shot and shell in proportion, amounting to nearly two million rounds, exclusive of case and grape shot. The Fort is capable of containing 15,000 men. Between the Fort and Town is the Glacis and Esplanade. The Garrison consists of one European Regiment and a detail of Native Infantry, which is relieved monthly from Barrackpoor. The Fort commands the surrounding country and enfilades the river.

Calcutta has extensive, irregular, and thickly-peopled suburbs. In 1717 the Company purchased 38 villages about Calcutta, and which now form these suburbs. Punchanungram, which name would lead to the supposition that 50 had been purchased, is situated North, East and South of Calcutta, and comprises an area of 23·17 square miles. They extend 2¼ miles North, 2¾ miles East, and 2¾ miles South of the boundary of the town itself, and are out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The principal buildings in Calcutta and its suburbs are :—

1. The Government House, built by order of the Marquis of Wellesley, about the year 1804, by Captain Wyatt, of the Engineers, at a cost of 13 lakhs of Rupees. The building is a noble one and well adapted in its plan and interior arrangements to the climate of this country.

2. The Ochterlony Monument, situated on the Esplanade, and erected in honor of General Sir David Ochterlony, Baronet. Its height is 155 feet. The view from the top, which is reached by a circular staircase, is very extensive—Barrackpoor, Dum-Dum, Fort Gloucester, the Salt Water Lake, and the whole line of the River Hooghly are visible The subscriptions for its erection amounted to 40,000 Rupees and were realized from Military, Civil and Mercantile Gentlemen.

3. The Asiatic Society's Rooms in Park Street. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was instituted by Sir William Jones on the 15th January 1784, during the administration

of Mr Warren Hastings, who became its first patron. The present building was erected about 1806, and was subsequently added to in 1839. The Museum contains objects of Natural History, chiefly birds, reptiles, and fishes. There is a fine collection of prepared skeletons of various animals, the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, horse, ox, ass, tiger, bear, deer, hog, &c. The Museum is particularly rich in both minerals and fossils, a great collection of fragments of sculpture found in India: among these is a fragment of one of Asoka's Pillars, brought from Delhi, which is upwards of 2,000 years old. There is a great variety of weapons of all Indian nations, also many curious relics, musical instruments, &c. The Library is also considered very valuable, containing, besides many hundred volumes of European publications in all languages, a fine collection of Oriental works, and numerous volumes of Thibetan, Chinese, and Burman manuscripts.

4. The Town Hall was completed in the year 1815 and erected from the surplus funds of the Government Lotteries by Colonel Garstin of the Engineers. The order of the architecture is Doric, the style is simple, and particularly calculated to strike at a distance and to ornament the town. The cost it appears was seven lakhs of Rupees. It has a very handsome double staircase at its entrance, leading into a saloon 162 feet in length by 65 in breadth. The hall below has a marble floor and contains statues of Marquises Cornwallis and Wellesley, by Bacon.

5. The Metcalfe Hall, erected in honor of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Baronet, and to commemorate the liberation of the Indian Press. The building, situated on the bank of, and facing the river, is raised on a solid, but ornamented basement, and the columns, 30 in number and 36 feet high, rise from this basement; the general entablature giving it externally the appearance of a Grecian Temple. The foundation stone was laid in December 1840. The lower story is occupied by the Agricultural Society and the upper by the Calcutta Public Library. In the interior of the building, which is 150 × 100 and 60 feet in length, is a bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

6. La Martiniere, founded by Major General Claude Martin, who bequeathed a sum of money of 10 lakhs of Rupees, for the entire maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls. Claude Martin was a native of the City of Lyons in France; he was originally a common soldier, but in consequence of some dissatisfaction, he retired from the French Service and entered that of the Hon'ble East India Company He died at Lucknow on the 13th September 1800. The Martiniere College was opened in 1836.

7. The Mint. The foundations of this building were laid by Colonel Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, in 1824, at a depth of 25 feet. The architecture is Grecian Doric, the central portico towards the Strand being a copy of the Temple of Minerva at Athens. It was completed in six years, at a cost of 13 lakhs of Rupees, the machinery within

comprising amongst other items four steam engines from 14 up to 40-horse power, cost 11 lakhs of Rupees. The Coining Presses are capable of striking 300,000 pieces in one working day of seven hours, and the monthly expenditure is from 18 to 20,000 Rupees.

Besides these, the Fever Hospital, the Madrissa Mahomedan College, and the Hindoo College, are the only public buildings of note.

There are several ghauts or landing places on the bank of the river, of which Prinsep's Ghaut takes the lead in architecture. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of James Prinsep, one of the most eminent men of his day. Rajchunder Doss' Ghaut, commonly called Baboo Ghaut, comes next. Chandpal Ghaut.—This ghaut was in existence in 1774. At this spot India welcomes and bids farewell to her Rulers. Above this stand Colvin's Ghaut, Bankshall Ghaut, Clive Street Ghaut, the Mint Ghaut, and an endless number of others, none of which are however remarkable for any architecture about them.

The principal roads and streets are the Chowringhee Road, about 1¾ miles long, built only on one side, and facing the Esplanade; the Old Course Road, leading from Government House to Kidderpoor Bridge, 2¼ miles; the Upper and Lower Circular Road, nearly 6¼ miles long; College Street, leading towards the Dum-Dum Suspension Bridge, nearly 2½ miles in length; the New Course Road on the banks of the river; Esplanade Row, leading into Dhurrumtollah Street; Bow Bazar, leading into Boitacannah; Colootollah Street, leading into Mirzapoor Street; Muchooa Bazar Road; Park Street; Camac Street, and the Chitpoor Road. All these average from 40 to 80 and 90 feet in breadth. These and all the minor public roads are kept in good repair by the Municipal Committee. The business part of Calcutta, or what may be termed "the City," but here called the "Town," is comprised between Chandpal and the Mint Ghauts on the bank of the river, and extending inland nearly as far as College Street. The European or the fashionable end of Calcutta is that part situated between the Chowringhee and Lower Circular Road, and bounded on the North by Dhurrumtollah Street. There are many fine two and three-storied houses here, all detached from one another, with gardens about them. The public buildings in the town consist of the Bonded Warehouse, Custom House, Export and Import Warehouses, Writer's Buildings, Board of Salt, Opium and Revenue, Judicial and Revenue Office, Financial Department Office, Treasury, Supreme Court, Surveyor General's Office, Quarter Master General's Office, Military Board Office, Bank of Bengal, Oriental Bank, Insolvent Court, Court of Requests, Government Dispensary, Small Cause Court, General Post Office, Police Office, Sailors' Home, Marine Board Office, Bengal Club, Military Club, Jail, Sudder Dewanny, Stamp Office, Government Stationery Office, Commissariat Office, General Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Offices of the Home and Foreign Department, and some few others of minor importance.

Calcutta is also ornamented with three statues, one of the Marquis of Hastings in Tank Square, of Lord William C. Bentinck opposite the South front of the Town Hall, and of Lord Auckland at the North end of the Eden Gardens. Near the Fort Flag Staff is the Gwalior Monument, made from the metal of the guns captured at Meanee, and there are altogether 13 iron Suspension Bridges, leading over the Circular and Tolly's Canals.

Squares are not numerous; Tank Square, Cornwallis Square, College Square, Wellington Square, and Wellesley Square being the only ones, each having a fine tank in the centre.

The public Colleges and Schools are:—The Madrissa or Mahomedan College, the Hindoo College, the Patshalah, the Branch School, the Martiniere, St. Paul's School, the Parental Academy, the Free School, the Government Sanscrit College, the Russapuglah School, the Medical College, the General Assembly's Institution, St. James's Schools, Seal's College, European Female Orphan Asylum, Benevolent Institution, Mr. Harris's Native Female School, and the Bethune Native Female School. There are many other small Bengali and English Schools, but of no importance.

Few towns have risen so rapidly as Calcutta. A little more than 100 years ago, a jungle existed where the present Fort and Esplanade are, and where now stand the elegant houses of Chowringhee and its neighbourhood, was a straggling village of a few huts; the intervening space between this and the Chitpoor Bridge, the Northern extent of the present town, being also covered with jungle. In 1756, there were 70 houses in the town belonging to the English. There are now 5,950 one-storied, 6,438 two-storied, 721 three-storied, 10 four-storied, and 1 five-storied houses, making a total of 13,120 pucka houses, the property of Natives and Europeans, and native mud huts to the extent of 49,445. It is at present the centre of the greatest wealth and trade of India.

PERGUNNAH CALCUTTA.

The principal village in this Pergunnah is Neemtah. Dum-Dum and Barrackpoor are of note as being Military Cantonments. There are other thickly populated villages on the bank of the River Hooghly, *viz.* Baranuggur or Barnagore, Duckinessur, Auriyaudah, Agurparah, Khurdah, Chanuck, &c. Baranuggur was formerly a Dutch Factory. During the greater part of the last century, this settlement belonged to them, and their vessels anchored here on their way to Chinsurah. It is said to have been originally a Portuguese settlement; it was a place of considerable trade, when Calcutta was the abode of wild beasts. Duckinessur contains a Powder Magazine and five or six two-storied houses, the country residence of Europeans. On the opposite side of the river is the Baleekhal Iron Suspension Bridge, erected by Colonel Goodwyn, of the Engineers. Auriyaudah contains one of the oldest garden houses on the river, called "the Grove," and on the main road

from Calcutta to Barrackpoor, which passes through it, is situated Coxe's Bungalow, the half-way halt for Troops. Partly in Agurparah and Pauneehatee, the boundary between the two villages running through it, is the Agurparah Church and Orphan Refuge, raised through the instrumentality of Mrs. Wilson, through whose benevolent importunity funds for the erection of apartments for 150 orphans to be trained up in Christian duties were obtained. The Church is 81 × 54 feet and 31 feet in height, with a tower of 74 feet, and is capable of holding 500 people. It was completed in 1840, at a cost of 15,000 Rupees. Khurdah is celebrated for its Rass Temple, the most distinguished for its class in Bengal. It belongs to the family of the Gossain's, who live in the village around it. They are descendants of Nityanundu, the associate of Chitunyu, the great modern heresiarch, who died about 1528, and through the agency of whose disciples, a fifth part of the population of Bengal has been withdrawn from the creed of the Poorans. The image which gives its celebrity to this place is that of Samsoonder, and a brief notice of its origin will serve to illustrate the progress of superstitious credulity in the minds of the people. About 300 years ago, Roodra, a man beloved of the gods, is said to have been expelled from a temple at Chatra. He retired to Bhullubpoor, at the Southern extremity of Serampoor, then a dense jungle, where he practised religious observances for four or five years. At the end of this time, his titular god appeared to him and ordered him to proceed to Gour, and bring from thence a celebrated stone, which stood over the door-way of the palace in which the Mahomedan Viceroy resided. On arriving in that city, he found that the Prime Minister was a Hindoo and devoted Vishnoova. He made known the divine revelation to him, and asked his assistance to procure the stone for an image of Vishnoo. The stone was said to have the singular quality of sweating, and the minister, taking advantage of this circumstance, is said one day to have pointed out to his master the tears which it shed, and advised that so inauspicious a stone should be sent away with all speed. It was ordered to be taken down, but as Roodra was placing it on the boat, it fell into the water, and by another miracle was conducted without his aid to Bhullubpoor, where a portion of it was formed into an image, over which a splendid temple has since been erected. The Gossain's at Khurdah obtained a part of the wonderful stone and made an image for their own temple, which has become to them the source of great wealth. A festival is held there, attended by tens of thousands from all parts of the country. A short distance above this temple stands a cluster of 24 temples, erected by the wealthy family of Bishwas, and dedicated to Shiva. A mile above Khurdah is Tittaghur, a country residence, containing four garden houses, Combermere Lodge, the Hive, Lushington Lodge, and a small lowered-roomed house. Fifty years ago, this place was a scene of life and activity; it then contained a Dock-yard, and the largest Merchantman ever built in the Hooghly was launched from it, *the Countess of Sutherland*, of 1,445 tons. No vestige, however, now remains of the Dock-yard.

Barrackpoor is the Head Quarters of the Presidency Division of the Army. The natives call it "Chanuck," from the circumstance of Job Charnock, the founder of

Calcutta, having erected a bungalow and established a small bazar there about 160 years ago. Troops were first stationed there in 1772, from which time it has acquired the name of Barrackpoor. The Cantonment is situated on the left bank of the river, it has also a large bazar and several large tanks; also a parade ground, on which races were formerly held. There are usually four Regiments of Native Infantry cantoned in the lines. To the South of the Cantonment is situated the Park, created by the taste and public spirit of Lord Wellesley. Within the Park is situated the Government House, a noble-looking building, commenced by Lord Minto and enlarged into its present state by the Marquis of Hastings. The Park is beautifully laid out and contains a small menagerie of wild beasts, amongst which figure a pair of large rhinoceros. Opposite Barrackpoor is situated Serampoor, formerly a Danish Settlement, but purchased by the Government in 1845 for 12½ lakhs of Rupees. A short way above Barrackpoor is Muneerampoor, containing the house and garden occupied by the late General Marley, long the father of the Indian Army, who died in 1842, after a residence in India of 71 years. A Powder Magazine is situated a mile above this at Fultah Ghaut, which is the ferry crossing over to Ghyrettee and communicating with the Grand Trunk Road to the North-Western Provinces. Dum-Dum has been the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment from the year 1783. In 1853 they were removed to Meerut, as being more centrical. The Cantonment, however, still contains a proportion of Artillery, together with a Magazine and Percussion Cap Manufactory. There are 25 good pucka houses; the residences of the Officers and a noble Mess House; a Protestant Church (St. Stephen's) capable of containing from 7 to 800 people; a Roman Catholic Chapel; a large square surrounded on three sides with two-storied Barracks and on the fourth side by Barracks of one floor; a European and Native Hospital; a large Bazar, and several very large clear-water tanks. Within the balustrade which surrounds the Protestant Church is raised, by his brother Officers, a handsome pillar of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Colonel Pearse, the first Commandant of the Artillery Regiment, who died in Calcutta 15th June 1790. On the small plain in front of the Regimental Mess House, another monumental column was raised (since blown down in the severe gale of May 14th 1852) to the memory of the Officers and men who fell during the insurrection and retreat from Cabool in 1841, but more especially to Captain Nicholl and the Officers and men of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, who were cut down to the last man in defence of their guns. The pediment of this monument, with the marble slabs containing the names of all the Officers and men, is all that now remains. "Dum-Dum "appears first to have been used as a practice ground for Artillery in 1775. The Canton-"ment was marked out by Colonel Duff in 1783. Its origin is doubtful. The first "mention of it is by Orme. He speaks of Clive crossing the Dum-Dum road. This road "led to Dum-Dum, the place now occupied by Dum-Dum House, the origin of which build-"ing is also enveloped in mystery. It is said to have been built by a Mr. or Colonel "Home. The mound on which it (a large two-storied house with buttresses all round) "stands is said to have been raised by a spirit in the course of a single night, and to this "day visions of ghosts haunt the grounds." Several of such mounds are to be met with in

the Nuddeah District, and they go by the name of Dum-dummah, which gives some clue to the origin of Dum-Dum. At Dum-Dum, 6th February 1757, was concluded the Treaty, by which the Nabob of Bengal ratified all privileges previously enjoyed by the English, made restitution of Calcutta, Cossimbazar and Dacca, permitted Calcutta to be fortified, granted freedom of trade and liberty to establish a Mint.

Natagurree, Telineeparah, Raikjoowanee, Bailgurreah, Gopaulpoor, Bishenpoor, Pauterghatta, Beoutah, Ghauzeepoor, Ooreaparah, Kurrumbah, Kusbah, and Tardah are the remaining villages, which are most thickly populated. Goureepoor, about 3 miles from Dum-Dum, on the road to Baraset, and Coxe's Bungalow, situated on the Barrackpoor road, are celebrated as the rendezvous of the Calcutta Hunt in bye-gone days, and the Goureepoor ditch is still doubtless within the recollection of some of the present residents of Calcutta.

East and South-east of Calcutta is situated the Salt Water Lake, covering an area of nearly 30 square miles, inclusive of all the marshy and low land in its vicinity, which is generally covered at high tide. This Lake was of much service to Calcutta one hundred years ago, as a defence from the inroads of the Mahrattas, but hitherto no attempts have been made to fill it up. There are some objections to doing so, the chief being, that it would interfere with the drainage of the town of Calcutta, and that, excluding the tides from it and so allowing the water to evaporate, would cause a great deal of sickness and disease in its vicinity. It however might be filled up by admitting, at its Northern extremity, (by means of a cut made to communicate with the Hooghly River somewhere above Cossipoor,) the waters of the river, which, especially from June to October, bring down a quantity of silt, and which would be deposited as the strength of the current of water so admitted, dissipated itself over the Lake. The excess of water admitted would be carried off by the Biddiaduree River to the Soonderbunds. A large tract of jungle, called the Tardah jungle, exists to the S. E. of the Lake, comprising about 18 square miles, which, together with the lake itself, form a great eye-sore to the vicinity of a town like Calcutta. Private enterprise, encouraged on the same liberal terms as the Soonderbunds now are, would redeem these lands from the state they have been lying in perhaps for centuries. The main canal from Calcutta to the Eastern Provinces runs through this lake, branching off to the Eastward, after leaving the lake, and joining the Biddiaduree at Gunneemaghee. Another branch goes off S. E. through the above jungle in the direction of Tardah, where it is joined by Tolly's Canal, emanating from the Hooghly River at Hastings' Bridge.

The roads in this Pergunnah are:—the high road to the North-Western Provinces, emanating from Calcutta in a direction nearly due North, and passing through Barrackpoor, crossing the Hooghly River at Fultah Ghaut. This is a good metalled road, with an

avenue of trees as far as Barrackpoor. The high road to Kishnaghur and Jessore, passing through Dum-Dum towards Baraset, this is also a metalled road. There are several unmetalled roads leading from these two into the interior of the Pergunnah, but none requiring any particular remarks.

The Pergunnah has a natural boundary to the North and East, formed by the Nowye Nuddee and Biddiaduree River; to the West it is bounded by the Hooghly River; and to the South partly by Tolly's Canal, Pergunnahs Khaspoor and Meydunmul. It has four villages situated beyond its boundary, *viz.* two in Punchanungram, one in Pergunnah Khaspoor, and one in Haveleeshur. Its recorded area is 105,103*a* 1*r*. 6*p*., or 164·22 square miles, comprising 234 hulkas, consisting of 295 mouzas. Its population is 568 souls per square mile, being at the rate of 5·6 per house.

PERGUNNAH KHASPOOR.

Pergunnah Khaspoor is divided into two portions by Tolly's Canal and a small neck of land belonging to Pergunnah Magoorah. The largest and most thickly populated village is Burseah, but the village of most note is Chandpoor or Russa, known better as Russapuglah, where some of the descendants of the Mysore Princes live. Ghurfah, Auruckpoor, and Gurreah, (the latter well known to the members of the Calcutta Hunt,) are those of next importance. At Gurreah is an iron Suspension Bridge over Tolly's Canal, the road over it coming from Calcutta and continuing towards Barooepoor and Culpee. The road to Diamond Harbour (metalled) passes through Burseah, and the two roads meeting at Gurreah Bridge pass the one through Russapuglah, and the other, coming from the direction of Ballygunge, through Dhakooreah, Moosut, &c. On the South side of Burseah, close to a large tank called Thakoorpookur, is a Missionary Chapel and School for boys and girls connected with the Church Missionary Society. The School contained in 1853, 39 Christian, 20 Mahomedan, and 28 Hindoo boys, also 25 girls. At Gurreah, there is a large market for produce from the interior. A fair is held at Moosut annually on the 15th January, which lasts three days, to which people come to make offerings on the tomb of a Saint, called "Manick Peer." The fair is held on the road from Ballygunge to Gurreah. The N. E. part of this Pergunnah is low and marshy, bordering on the Salt Water Lake. It is thickly populated, having 665 souls to the square mile, or 4·5 to each house. The Pergunnah contains within its boundary one village of Pergunnah Meydunmul, one of Pergunnah Calcutta, and one of Pergunnah Balleah (South.) It has also 11 villages, situated in Pergunnah Meydunmul, and one in Pergunnah Magoorah. Its recorded area is 13,345*a* 1*r*. 28*p*., or 20·85 square miles, contained in 47 hulkas, comprising 61 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH BALLEAH (SOUTH.)

The River Hooghly forms the Western boundary of this Pergunnah and extends from Muneekhalee Khal as far down as the Roypoor Khal. To the East it has an irregular boundary adjoining Pergunnah Magoorah. It is celebrated in History as containing the Fort of Budge-Budge, which was taken by Lord Clive in 1756, and still more so in the present day, as containing one of the first Electric Telegrah Stations erected on the River Hooghly, at Atcheepore, a little above the old Telegraph Station of Moyapoor. At this latter place, there is a Powder Magazine, where all ships passing up the river are obliged to land any powder on board, and whence it is re-shipped on their passing down again. The high road (metalled) to Midnapoor from Calcutta passes through the Pergunnah, crossing the river at Oolaberiah. The principal village is Suntoshpoor; next in importance are Aulumpoor, Hausnacha, Boeetah, Roypoor, and Suntoshbautee, in which latter there are several pucka houses and two markets. Markets are also held in Poojalee, Beujunhuree, Neejghur, Bunglah, Seerampoor, Ruspoonjee, and Nowhazaree, the latter containing the G. T. S. Station of Samalia A small khal runs through the Pergunnah East and West, called the Cherial Khal, emanating from the Hooghly. Several other small khals of no note run into the Pergunnah from the same river, but in many places are hardly traceable. The population is 330 souls to the square mile, or 4·4 per house. The recorded area is 29,697*a*. 3*r*. 25*p*., or square miles 46·40 It has three villages of Pergunnah Magoorah situated within its boundary, and one of its own villages situated in Pergunnah Khaspoor, and another in Pergunnah Magoorah. The Pergunnah contains 95 hulkas, within which are comprised 136 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH GHUR.

Pergunnah Ghur is situated South of Pergunnah Balleah, the Hooghly River forming also its Western boundary, as far South as the Chowghurrah Nullah. To the South it is bounded by Pergunnah Penchakoolee, Pergunnah Magoorah adjoining it on the remaining sides. It is divided into two parts by a detached portion of Pergunnah Mooragatcha. Its principal village is Roypoor, which is said to have been, many years ago, the field of one of the contests which took place between the Dutch and the English. The Pergunnah contains 44 hulkas, comprising 58 mouzas, and has 10 villages situated in Pergunnah Magoorah. Its recorded area is 8,278*a*. 0*r*. 37*p*, or 12·93 square miles, its population being 353 souls to the square mile and 3·8 per house.

PERGUNNAH MAGOORAH.

Pergunnah Magoorah is a straggling and irregular-shaped tract. Next to Pergunnah Calcutta, it contains the largest area in the whole District. Kidderpoor is the principal village; next in importance are Allipoor, Cheetlah, Bakrah, Sasun, Bonhooghly, Daveepoor, Kaggramooree, Roypoor, Chuttah Banghee, Gundobhadolee, Aumgatchea, Andhurmanick, Seekurbalee, Chalooaree, and Kismut Sursoonah. The Hooghly River bounds it on the North; Punchanungram, Pergunnah Khaspoor and Pergunnah Meydunmul on the East; Pergunnah Azeemabad, Pergunnah Boreedhattee, and Pergunnah Penchakoolee on the South; and Pergunnahs Ghur and Balleah on the West. The Diamond Harbour road passes through the Pergunnah, and another indifferent unmetalled road, branching off from the latter at Thakoorpookur, in Pergunnah Khaspoor, leading to Bakrah. There is a track running East and West, near Andharmanick, but it is under water for six months in the year.

The chief mode of transit about the Pergunnah is in canoes. The Kearpookuryah Khal enters the Pergunnah at its S. E. extremity and joins Tolly's Canal a little below Russapuglah This khal is much used for carrying the interior produce to Calcutta in *Saltees*. At Bishenrampoor, on the Diamond Harbour road, is an Electric Telegraph Station, communicating with Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, and also with the Station at Atcheepoor. Within this Pergunnah are situated the garden residences of Allipoor; Garden Reach; Kidderpoor, where there is a very handsome Gothic Church, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General, on 1st January 1845; also Akra Farm, well known for its produce of good butter and pork, and where the Calcutta races were formerly held. The elegant mansions which now adorn the river bank at Garden Reach appear to have risen between the years 1768 and 1780. In the latter year, Garden Reach was in all its glory. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Inland Steam Navigation Company anchor their vessels in this reach. The Government Dock-yard is situated at the Eastern extremity. This Dock-yard formerly belonged to James Kyd, an East Indian, and was purchased by the Government. At the Western extremity, or in its vicinity, was situated the small Fort of Allyghur, opposite to which, on the other bank, was the Fort of Tannah, both of which were taken by Lord Clive on the 30th December 1756. These Forts are said by "Orme" to have been situated about 5 miles below Calcutta. The last house in Garden Reach is about 5 miles from Calcutta, and a broad ditch full of water, about 100 feet in breadth, forming three sides of a square, excavated round the boundary of the enclosure, has very much the appearance of the remnants of the ditch of a Fort, and may have been the site of the Allyghur Fort. Allipoor contains all the Government Public Offices, *viz.* Collector's, Magistrate's, Judge's, &c., and the Upper and Lower Orphan Schools. In this vicinity are also the cantonments of the Calcutta Native Militia. There are good metalled roads intersecting one another in every direction about

these parts; the road to Diamond Harbour, to Midnapoor, to Akra, to Barooepoor, and Culpee, all finding their way through these populous suburbs.

The principal market is at Cheetlah; Bakrah and Amtollah—the latter on the Diamond Harbour road—are also large markets. A number of smaller ones are scattered over the Pergunnahs at Daveepoor, Hurrindangah, Chota Geelabeiiah, Baughee, Bonhoogly, Booral, Aumgatchea, Hootur, &c. The recorded area of the Pergunnah is 98,467*a.* 0*r.* 31*p.*, or square miles 153·85, inclusive of two detached portions, situated the one on the Northern boundary of Pergunnah Mooragatcha, and the other between Pergunnahs Balleah and Khaspoor. Its population is 572 souls per square mile and 4·3 per house. It has two villages situated in Pergunnah Penchakoolee, three in Pergunnah Balleah (South), and five in Pergunnah Mooragatcha, and contains one of Pergunnah Khaspoor, ten of Pergunnah Ghur, eleven of Pergunnah Mooragatcha, one of Pergunnah Boreedhattee, one of Pergunnah Balleah (South), one of Pergunnah Meydunmul, and one of Pergunnah Azeemabad. It consists of 579 hulkas, comprising 624 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH AZEEMABAD (NORTH AND SOUTH PORTIONS.)

Pergunnah Azeemabad (North portion) is bounded on the North and West by Pergunnah Magoorah; on the South by Pergunnah Penchakoolee, a detached portion of Pergunnah Boreedhattee, and Pergunnah Mooragatcha; to the East by Pergunnah Boreedhattee. The Diamond Harbour road passes through it, and at Hyatnuggur, which is the principal village, there is a large market on the road, called Rajahaut. Other markets exist at Churra Sooltangunge, Shahpoor, Eyarpoor, Rajapoor, Mowkhalee, and Bullorampoor. An indifferent road or track passes through the Pergunnah on the Northern side, from Bakrah, Pergunnah Magoorah, towards Barooepoor, Pergunnah Meydunmul.

A detached portion is situated South of Pergunnah Mooragatcha (the Culpee Khal running between them,) of which Doyarampoor is the principal village, though Culpee is the most noted, having a large bazar and market for the sale of rice grown in the interior. Though the District now extends some miles South of Culpee, this latter place was the boundary of the territory included in the Treaty made by Jaffier Khan with Colonel Clive, the 9th Article of which says:—"All the land laying to the South of Calcutta, as far as Culpee, shall be under the Zemindaree of the English Company, &c." The road from Calcutta to Culpee, passing through Barooepoor and Joynuggur, leads through this Pergunnah and ends at the village.

The recorded area of the two portions is 35,060*a*. 1*r*. 24*p*, or square miles 54·78. Population 384 per square mile and 5· per house. The Pergunnah has one village situated in Pergunnah Magoorah and two in Pergunnah Shahpoor. It contains 162 hulkas, comprising 211 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH MEYDUNMUL.

Pergunnah Meydunmul is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Khaspoor and Calcutta, South by Pergunnah Boreedhattee, East by Pergunnah Pyeghatee and the Soonderbunds, and West by Pergunnah Magoorah. The Biddiaduree River divides it from Pergunnah Pyeghatee, Tolly's Canal from Pergunnahs Khaspoor and Calcutta, with the exception of four villages situated to the North of it, and the Gunga Nullah divides it from Pergunnah Magoorah, with the exception of one village of the latter Pergunnah, situated on the left bank.

Barooepoor is the principal village and is situated on the high road from Calcutta to Culpee, 16 miles from the former place. The paun-leaf is extensively cultivated in this village, whence its name the "Baruyi," forming one of Bollalsen's Divisions. The Calcutta market is chiefly supplied hence. Barooepoor was formerly the residence of a Magistrate, Collector in the Salt Department, and a Doctor. It is now one of the chief Mission Stations of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. It has a very pretty Church (St. Peter's,) capable of holding from 6 to 700 people. The nucleus of the Mission Station was formed by Mr. Plowden when there in 1820, who established a School and superintended it for many years. There are three or four good pucka houses, which in former years comprised the Civil Station.

The Gunga Nullah, which forms the Western boundary, is supposed to have been a bed of one of the branches of the Ganges. It branches off from Tolly's Canal at Gurreahaut. There is little or no water in it during the dry season, and the natives, considering the dry bed, confers the same degree of sanctity as the Ganges itself—burn their dead on its banks. There can be little doubt that a river did formerly run where the Gungah Nullah now is, the appearance of the land within 100 yards on each side of it giving evidence thereof. In some places the banks 200 yards apart can be distinctly made out. At Nachungatcha, where there is an iron Suspension Bridge, it branches off East and West, and is lost for the time; fresh evidences of it are however again discernable further South in Pergunnah Boreedhattee, along the Culpee road, and where, in fields, which are still shown as the old bed of the Gunga, remnants of large boats are said to have been dug up. The Palee River runs through the Pergunnah, branching off from the Biddiaduree at Bhuggeerutpoor; it forms the boundary for 4 miles at the S. E.

corner, it is a deep stream, and is influenced by the tide which enters it at both ends. It has a number of khals running from it into the jungles through which it passes. On leaving the Pergunnah, it unites with the Mutlah River, which is only 8 miles distant, and with reference to a late survey that has been made of the Mutlah connected with the shipping to Calcutta, it is a matter for consideration whether the Pialee route from the Mutlah, as far as Dhainkholah, and a railroad thence through Barooepoor crossing Tolly's Canal at Gurreahaut to Calcutta, is not more preferable to the one proposed *viâ* the Biddiaduree. The country between Dhainkholah and Calcutta *viâ* Barooepoor is well adapted for a railroad ; it is high, and especially, from Barooepoor, never inundated. Between Barooepoor and Dhainkholah the country is lower, but nothing intervening that could not be easily overcome. If the Pialee River should not be deep or broad (the breadth at the Dhainkholah reach extending for 5 miles nearly due North is from 150 to 180 yards) enough for large ships, the two reaches formed by the Mutlah River on the North and East sides of No. 43 Lot of the Soonderbunds, extending for nearly 10 miles, would form a noble port for shipping, No. 43 Lot itself being the site of a new town. A railroad thence along the South bank of the Pialee, crossing the Kooltoolee and Ckota Harbanga Rivers, proceeding N. W. towards Nachungatcha 15 miles, where it would cross the Gunga Nullah—Nachungatcha to Barooepoor 5 miles on high land—Baroeepoor to Gurreah 9 miles along high land—Gurreah to Calcutta crossing Tolly's Canal 7 miles—making a total of 36 miles. The situation of this port would be 50 miles from the mouth of the Mutlah and navigable up to the new town for ships of any size. This site is preferable to that of ships entering the Biddiaduree River. To bring them within 20 miles of Calcutta, they must proceed up as far as Basrah, (which is doubtful,) when a rail from thence must cross the Pialee River and the low marshy country to the N. E. of Pergunnah Meydunmul, and also a tract of dense jungle in the village of Kolareah and its vicinity overflowed by the tide daily. By the route here proposed, 20 miles of winding river is saved, the rail carried along high land for 25 miles out of 36 the whole distance, anchorage for ships in a river from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth, extending from 8 to 10 miles, and the centre of the town within a mile of any ship anchored in the port. Such a position would doubtless ensure in time the clearing and cultivation of all the lots as far North as Hosseinabad and in a direct line East to Puranpoor, with corresponding clearings in the immediate vicinity South and West of the proposed town and port. A large tract of jungle exists to the North of Dhainkholah, but the rail above proposed to Nachungatcha would pass clear of it.

The villages next in importance to Barooepoor are Basrah, Mullung, Ooterbaug, Ramnuggur, Bhykauntpoor, and Kureemabad ; they are of no note beyond their size, with the exception of Basrah, connected with which is a legend, accounting for the rise of the present rich zemindar, Suddanund Chowdree, of Barooepoor.

It appears that a great part of Pergunnah Meydunmul was formerly a dense jungle (it is so now to the extent of 30 square miles of its area), over-run with wild beasts, and that the ancestor of the present zemindar, Suddanund Chowdree, obtained a grant of it from the Emperor of Delhi. A Fakeer, by name "Mobrah Gazee," took up his residence in a part of this jungle, called "Basrah." This Fakeer overawed the wild beasts to such an extent, that he rode about the jungle always on a tiger. The zemindar found himself unable one year to pay his revenue, when the Emperor ordered him to be arrested and brought to Delhi, on which his mother sought the Fakeer's assistance in getting her son released, who promised it to her. He thereon caused the Emperor to dream as follows:—Mobrah Gazee, surrounded by wild beasts, appeared to him, saying "that *he* was the proprietor of the Meydunmul Jungle, that the revenue due by the zemindar would be paid from his treasures buried in the jungle, and desired the Emperor to release the zemindar, threatening him with every misfortune if he disobeyed." The Emperor awoke and had the dream written down, but paid no attention to it. The next morning he ascended his throne, but instead of his usual attendants and courtiers, he found himself surrounded with wild beasts—tigers, rhinoceros, and such like. This brought the subject of the dream to his mind, and in great fear, he at once ordered the release of the zemindar, and sent him back to Meydunmul with an escort, instructing him at the same time to ascertain the spot where Mobrah Gazee's treasures were hid, to dig them up and remit his revenue to the royal treasury at Delhi. On reaching home, the zemindar informed his mother of all that had happened, and especially of the instruction connected with the treasure. She went immediately to Mobrah Gazee, who, at her request, pointed out the place where the treasures were buried, and ordered her to dig them up and take them away. He then vanished. The mother and son dug them up the next day, sent the Emperor his revenue, and transferred the remainder to the Zemindaree coffers. In gratitude to Mobrah Gazee, the zemindar wished to erect a mosque in the jungle of Basrah for his residence, but he was prevented in a dream, in which the Fakeer appeared to him, saying "he preferred living in the jungles, receiving offerings from all who came to cut wood, and required neither mosque nor house of any kind." The zemindar then ordered that every village should have an altar dedicated to Mobrah Gazee, the king of the forests and wild beasts, and warned his ryots, that if they neglected to make offerings before proceeding into the jungles, they would certainly be devoured. Without placing any belief in this tradition, these altars to Mobrah Gazee are common in every village in the vicinity of the jungles, not only in Pergunnah Meydunmul, but in all Pergunnahs adjoining the Soonderbunds, and wood-cutters never go into the jungle without calling on and invoking Mobrah Gazee's protection. There are a number of Fakeers, who call themselves descendants of Mobrah Gazee, and who gain their livelihood by pocketing the offerings made on these altars by wood-cutters and boatmen. The custom is for the Fakeer to go to the spot where wood is to be cut and remain there three days without food, during which time Mobrah Gazee appears to him in a dream, marking out the precincts within which wood can be cut, by lopping branches from the trees The

Fakeer then cuts a branch, which he sticks in the ground, calling it "Sang," signifying the identity of Mobrah Gazee, and where prayers and offerings are made. The wood-cutters are warned not to go beyond the boundary marked out. When the boat is filled, offerings are again made, and one or two Rupees are given to the Fakeer, which latter is, doubtless, at the bottom of the whole farce. It is strange enough, that these wood-cutters are seldom or ever carried off by the tigers which infest the jungles everywhere; they go in without fear, the hatchet required to hew the timber being their only weapon and means of defence.

This Pergunnah has a detached portion, comprising ten villages situated in the N. W. corner of Pergunnah Boreedhattee; it has also one village in Pergunnah Khaspoor, one in Pergunnah Magoorah, four in Pergunnah Boreedhattee, and one in Pergunnah Shahnuggur. Within its own boundary, it contains eleven villages of Pergunnah Khaspoor, four of Pergunnah Boreedhattee, and two of Pergunnah Hattiaghur. Its recorded area is 77,312*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*, or square miles 120·80. The population 343 per square mile and 4·8 per house. It contains 259 hulkas, comprising 408 mouzas.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The produce of the seven Pergunnahs, comprised in this first Division, is chiefly paddy. In the vicinity of Calcutta, large quantities of vegetables are grown, comprising all the kinds grown in Europe—cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, &c., as well as the native kinds. The Salt Water Lake produces fish in abundance, as also the River Hooghly. The paun-leaf is grown at Barooepoor and Bonhooghly chiefly. Large quantities of mangoes are furnished to the Calcutta market from Barooepoor and its vicinity. The soil is the same as is usually found in Lower Bengal, an alluvial deposit, the country low, especially in Pergunnah Magoorah, but has a gradual rise on the boundary between this Pergunnah and Pergunnah Meydunmul, where the land is high. The paddy crops (Amun) are usually cut about December and sown in July; the Aoosh crop being sown in the latter end of April and cut about the end of August.

SECOND PORTION, ALLIPOOR DIVISION.

The second portion of the Allipoor Division comprises Pergunnahs Penchakoolee, Mooragatcha, Boreedhattee, Moydah, Duckyn Sagur, Shahnuggur, Shahpoor, Hattiaghur (North and South), and Kharee, comprising an area of 431 square miles and an average population of 417 souls to the square mile.

PERGUNNAH PENCHAKOOLEE.

Pergunnah Penchakoolee is a small straggling Pergunnah, sub-divided into three parts by Pergunnah Mooragatcha. The River Hooghly forms its Western boundary, to the South Pergunnah Mooragatcha, to the East a detached portion of Pergunnah Magoorah, and to the North Pergunnahs Azeemabad, Magoorah, and Ghur. Its principal village is Chandpallah, the next in importance being Rajarampoor and Ausoorally. Fultah, the site of the old Dutch Factory, and the anchorage of the Dutch ships in the river opposite to it, is in this Pergunnah. Fultah House is situated in the village of Bassoonauth. The Fultah Nullah runs below the village of Fultah. The Diamond Harbour road passes through the Eastern part of the Pergunnah. Its recorded area is 14,636*a*. 1*r*. 32*p*, or 22·87 square miles. The population is 226 souls per square mile and 2 8 per house. It has seven villages, situated in Pergunnah Mooragatcha, and contains two villages of Pergunnah Magoorah and three of Pergunnah Mooragatcha. It comprises 78 hulkas, consisting of 112 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH MOORAGATCHA.

Pergunnah Mooragatcha is bounded on the West by the River Hooghly; on the South, by a detached portion of Pergunnah Azeemabad, the Culpee Khal forming the boundary; on the East, by Pergunnahs Hattiaghur, Shahnuggur, and a detached portion of Pergunnah Meydunmul; and on the North, by Pergunnahs Azeemabad, Magoorah, and Penchakoolee. Its principal village is Kollagatcheah, situated on the Diamond Harbour road. The next in importance are Khamarpole, Pautra, Kolessur, Toolun, Dewlah, Brissogachee, Doorgapoor, Khoord, Doorganuggur, Dhunberiah, Harah, Moosamaree, Runzeenabad, Dariyah, Issureepoor, Rajarampoor, and Kurreemnuggur. Huttoogunge is also a well-known place, where the Moonsiff's Cutcherry is. The village of Gurrermaut, situated at the confluence of the Chingreekhalee Khal or Diamond Harbour Creek, with the Hooghly, is the site of the Company's old godowns and store-houses. It now contains two houses, one appropriated to the Harbour Master, Electric Telegraph and Post Office, and the other about 2 miles up the river to the Salt and Customs Department. The Electric Telegraph at Diamond Harbour communicates with Kedgeree and Saugor Island to the South and Calcutta to the North. Diamond Harbour itself is well known as the anchorage of the Company's ships in former days, on their homeward-bound voyage from China. This Pergunnah is well cultivated throughout, the produce being entirely paddy. The Diamond Harbour road passes through it, and another road branches off from it at Kollagatcheah towards Kooleekhalee Ghaut in Ramchundernuggur, being the dâk road to Kedgeree. It crosses the river

to Kookrahatee on the other side. Another indifferent road leads to Huttoogunge. The Pergunnah is intersected with various small khals, none of which are influenced by the tides, except the Diamond Harbour Creek, which runs in a N. E. direction into the Pergunnah for about 10 miles, and is bunded on both sides. Markets are held at Kollagatcheah (Sorissah Haut), Huttoogunge, Ramchundernuggur, Khoord, Gurrermaut, Govindpoor, Moorareepoor, Mullickpertab, Ektarah, Mullickpoor, Monohurpoor, Siddessurpoor, Chandpoor, and a few other small ones of little note. The village of Sorissah contains the Sarissa G. T. S. tower.

The recorded area of this Pergunnah is 87,573*a.* 0*r.* 36*p.*, or 136·83 square miles. Its population is 530 per square mile and 6·9 per house, chiefly situated in the North part. It has two detached portions, one situated in Pergunnah Ghur, comprising nine villages, and one between Pergunnahs Magoorah and Azeemabad, comprising six villages. It has also three villages situated in Pergunnah Penchakoolee, eleven in Pergunnah Magoorah, and one in Pergunnah Boreedhattee. It contains five villages of Pergunnah Magoorah and seven of Pergunnah Penchakoolee. The number of hulkas is 455, compricing 549 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH DUCKYN SAGUR.

Pergunnah Duckyn Sagur is a small Pergunnah situated in the heart of the detached portion of Pergunnah Azeemabad. Its principal village is Modoosoodunpoor, which contains the Gabbaryah Police Thannah. It is self-contained, and its recorded area is 2,025*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.*, or square miles 3·16. Its population is 492 per square mile and 3·2 per house. It contains 14 hulkas, comprising 15 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH SHAHNUGGUR.

Pergunnah Shahnuggur is comprised in two portions, the Northern one situated between Pergunnahs Mooragatcha and Boreedhattee and the Southern one between Pergunnahs Hattiaghur (South) and Shahpoor, the former containing 19 villages and the latter 9; neither of them have any village of note. The recorded area of the Pergunnah is 4,989*a.* 1*r.* 37*p.*, or 7·79 square miles. The population is 320 per square mile and 5·0 per house. The Northern portion contains one village of Pergunnah Meydunmul, and there are two villages belonging to the Pergunnah, situated in Pergunnah Shahpoor. It contains 28 hulkas, comprising 29 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH SHAHPOOR.

Pergunnah Shahpoor is situated between Pergunnahs Hattiaghur North and South portions, the Doongah and Banstollah Khals dividing it from North Hattiaghur, and the Sathpookooryah Khal from South Hattiaghur. Its principal village is Kishenrampoor, Luckikantpoor and Luckinarainpoor being next in importance. The road from Calcutta to Culpee passes through the North of the Pergunnah. There are three markets—Ghattesurah market, held in the midst of a number of Hindoo temples; Kalikapoor market, on the Dangaleecha Khal; and Moollar market. This Pergunnah contains two villages of Pergunnah Azeemabad, in one of which (Aukreberiah) is situated Moonshee market; also two villages of Pergunnah Shahnuggur. Its recorded area is 16,080*a*. 0*r*. 28*p*., or 25·12 square miles. The population is 217 per square mile and 4·9 per house. It contains 58 hulkas, comprising 57 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH HATTIAGHUR (NORTH PORTION.)

Pergunnah Hattiaghur, North portion, is situated South of Pergunnah Boreedhattee, bounded on the West by Pergunnah Mooragatcha, South by Pergunnah Shahpoor, and East by Pergunnahs Kharee, Moydah, and the Soonderbunds. The Nalooah River forms the Eastern boundary for some distance adjoining the Soonderbunds. The principal village is Mothoorapoor, where the zemindar's cutcherry is situated. A large market is held here, called Dewan's Haut. A Khal is in progress of cutting, intended to connect Chittrogunge Khal in the North, with the Kharee and Banstollah Khals in the South, with a view to augment the supply and general usefulness of this market. This portion of the Pergunnah is well supplied with markets—Bazarberiah market in Chandpoor, Howree ditto in Juggodespoor, Torabkazee ditto in Goonjerpoor, Bowlee ditto in Ramnuggur, Mybebee ditto in Kasseenuggur, Seebair ditto in Barrasee, Nalooah ditto in Nalooah, Thakoorance ditto East of Muthoorapoor; Bunniah ditto in Hurrychurnpoor on the Chittrogunge Khal, and Moydah ditto in Sreekistonuggur. All the necessaries of life are sold in these markets, wild hog and deer flesh are also found in them, the latter being eaten by all classes, irrespective of caste.

There are several very large tanks—Thakooranee-pookur in Juggodespoor, Balleepookur, Huddooa-pookur, and Gurrea-pookur, all three in Moheshpoor, and Bowleepookur in Ramnuggur. All these have good water in them, and their vicinity affords good encamping ground.

There are several khals affording water communication—Bowlee Doongah Khal, running North and South along a kutcha road constructed by the zemindar of Ramnuggur,

opens a communication between Bowlee market and Bishtopoor market, situated in Pergunnah Boreedhattee ; the Katta Khal emanates from Muthoorapoor, and winding about in an Easterly direction, joins the Nalooah River, South of Lot 31 of the Soonderbunds ; Chittrogunge and Boorah Khals are to the N. E. of the Pergunnah ; the Kharee Khal, forming the boundary between Pergunnah Kharee and this Pergunnah, passes through Kasseenuggur ; it is however bunded across at its entrance into the village. The tide influences the Boorah and Chittrogunge Khals up to Joynuggur and Bishtopoor in Pergunnah Boreedhattee, the Katta Khal up to Dewan's market in Muthoorapoor, and the Kharee Khal up to the boundary of Kasseenuggur. There are several smaller khals, which are more or less dried up.

The road from Calcutta to Culpee passes through the Pergunnah, with a branch Easterly to Nalooah. The only other road is that connecting Bowlee and Bishtopoor markets.

There are a great many Christian converts in this Pergunnah. A small pucka Church is erected in Lukhikantpoor, and other buildings exist, in which public worship is held on Sundays. There are also a few Schools, in which the children of the poorer class receive Christian education. A large School of this description exists in Dhangattah, about a mile South of the above-mentioned Church.

Two Indigo Factories now in ruins remain to tell the tale of speculations in this article ; they were relinquished in consequence of the unfavorable nature of the soil.

To the East of the village of Nalooah, there is a tract of jungle of about 2,000 acres, and another piece of about 700 acres to the South of Kasseenuggur ; the remainder of the Pergunnah, with the exception of jungle here and there, on the banks of khals, is entirely under cultivation.

PERGUNNAH HATTIAGHUR (SOUTH PORTION.)

Pergunnah Hattiaghur, South portion, is the most Southern Pergunnah of the District ; it is bounded on the West by the Hooghly River, South and East by the Soonderbunds, and North by Pergunnahs Shahpoor, Shahnuggur, and Azeemabad. It has no village of note. Belpookooryal. and Luckipoor are the two largest. The Sreerampoor or Banstollah River runs up its centre for about 6 miles and loses itself in the plain. It is bunded on both sides. The Pergunnah is dotted over with small village sites, and innumerable small tanks, dug in a vain endeavour to obtain fresh water, or to collect that of the rains during the season, but which soon gets brackish from contact with the

soil. There is one tank on the boundary of the Soonderbunds at Burtollah in Belpookooryah, which has very sweet water. The only markets are at Banstollah, Gungadhurpoor, and Kalichurnpoor. There are a few small khals, but none of them influenced by the tides. The country within this portion of Hattiaghur is all well cultivated. Some low jungle exists on the banks of the Hooghly and Banstollah Rivers, and tigers often resort to the former at night, and lay in wait till the morning, to pounce on their victims, be they man or beast.

These two divisions of Pergunnah Hattiaghur comprise an area of 74,854*a*. 2*r*. 22*p*., or 116 96 square miles. The population is 351 per square mile and 3 6 per house. The Pergunnah has two villages situated in Pergunnah Meydunmul, one in Pergunnah Boreedhattee, and two in Pergunnah Moydah, and contains one of Pergunnah Moydah and two of Pergunnah Kharee. It comprises 249 hulkas and 311 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH KHAREE.

Pergunnah Kharee consists of only two villages. It is situated in the S. E. corner of Pergunnah Hattiaghur (North) and is bounded on the other sides by the Soonderbunds. Its principal village is Kharee, in which there is a small Christian Church, connected with the Society for Propagating the Gospel; it possesses also an English School. A large proportion of the population are Christian converts. About 2,000 acres of jungle exists to the East of the Pergunnah and along the banks of the Kharee Khal. In Prankistopoor an extensive fair is held. A small tank, the depth of which is said never to have been as yet ascertained, called "Gunga Chuckroghatta," is preserved, commemorative of the existence of a branch of the Ganges River here at some former time. By the Hindoo traditions, the spot is peculiarly sacred, and it is said that many temples were formerly in existence here, dedicated to their god "Mahadeo." The fair is held during the festival of Baroonee Poojah in March and continues for three days. Multitudes resort to this tank for ablution in its holy waters. Another tank to the South also goes by the name of Gunga. In a mud house in this village is a figure as large as life, mounted on a fiery steed, and habited in the costume of a Mahomedan. He goes by the name of "Gazee Phidoer," and many people resort to it, to be cured of sickness and diseases, the mere mention of his name being at times supposed to be sufficient. This fierce-looking rider may be in some way connected with "Mobrah Gazee," of Basrah renown.

In the Soonderbund jungles, South of this Pergunnah, are visible several temples, and to the South of the village of Bokooltollah are situated two very large tanks, now dry and overgrown with jungle; the mounds or embankments round them being 30 and 40 feet in height. No clue could be obtained from the surrounding villagers of their

history. The recorded area of this Pergunnah is 7,015*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, or 10·96 square miles. Its population is 131 to the square mile and 3·8 per house. One market is held in Kharee, called "Fouzdareetollah Haut."

PERGUNNAH BOREEDHATTEE.

Pergunnah Boreedhattee is bounded North by Pergunnahs Magoorah and Meydunmul, East Pergunnahs Moydah and Hattiaghur, South Pergunnah Hattiaghur, and West Pergunnahs Hattiaghur, Shahnuggur, Mooragatcha, and Azeemabad. Its principal village is Bishtopoor, situated at the Southern extremity of the Pergunnah. Bunmaleepoor, Joynuggur, Neez Muthoorapoor, and all the villages situated on the Culpee road, (which runs North and South through the Pergunnah,) contain the greater mass of the population. In the vicinity of Makaleah Indigo Factory, the population is also very dense, as well as in Bankeepoor, where Mograhaut, a large mart for the sale of produce, is situated. The course of the river alluded to in Pergunnah Meydunmul (page 4) is again traceable on one or other side of the Culpee road. Between Boroee and Joynuggur, the now shallow bed of a river and its remaining banks on both sides cannot be mistaken, extending in some places from 15 to 20 chains in breadth. The remnants of this river have in many places been bunded across, forming tanks, which are all called "Gunga." At Joynuggur, there is a continuous line of these tanks, and at one is built a set of Hindoo temples, the figures decorating which are most indecent. In one of the temples is an idol about the size of a boy eight years old and cut out of stone, connected with which the following tale is told :—"Some 60 years ago, the idol was mistaken by a tiger for a living person, and carried off into the jungle, where he left it. The idol was missed after a time and a great noise made about it: however, a person, who doubtless knew all about it, became at once a prophet and informed the people that, in a dream, the idol had appeared to him, and told him whereabout in the jungle he was to be found. The Brahmins in a body proceeded there, and on finding it, returned home with triumph. The impostor became of course much respected and the idol much extolled after his miraculous restoration. There is also a miraculous tree, which buds and blossoms during the night of the Poojah, which flower (a red Champah) is offered in the morning to the idol." Joynuggur has a large bazar and market for the sale of produce. Close to it, and coming up to the road-side, is the Dangahleecha Khal, which communicates *viâ* Mograhaut by a series of khals and ditches with the Kearpookuryah Khal, running through Pergunnah Magoorah and joining Tolly's Canal. The Dangahleecha Khal is joined by the Katta Khal crossing the Pergunnah East and West, and which latter is again joined by another small khal emanating from Boroee. The Katta Khal was cut by the grandfather of the present zemindar, Sreenath Bose, who also built a pucka bridge over it on the Culpee road. This bridge has five arches, and is a good

specimen of native architecture, as well as of the brick and cement used in former days. Sreenath Bose has a large two-storied house and garden grounds at Boroee. He is a very intelligent and well-informed native, and speaks English very well. A khal from the Eastward joins also at Mograhaut, as also a road branching off from the Culpee road at Pudhoo-pookur. These khals are all influenced by the tide, which finds its way from the Nalooah River up the Boorah Khal in Pergunnah Hattiaghur, which latter continues on North and joins the Katta Khal at the village of Ooturparah; the tide then runs through the Katta Khal as far as Mograhaut, and on its way enters the two khals communicating with Boroee and Joynuggur. The tide therefore runs a course from where it enters the Pergunnah at Bunmaleepoor of 13 miles, ere it reaches Mograhaut, where at certain seasons it is hardly sensible. A cut made from where it enters the Pergunnah at Boorah or Boroee Ghaut, to where the Dangahleecha Khal comes up to the road-side at Joynuggur market, which is only 70 chains across or about 1,500 yards, would save 6 miles. A water-way does exist between these two points, winding through the village of Bunmaleepoor, but its connection with the Boorah Khal is bunded across. There is little doubt, that if the water route between Joynuggur and Tolly's Canal was deepened and made into a good canal for larger boats than *Saltees*, that it would be a great convenience to the inhabitants. As many as 1,000 of these *Saltees* have been seen collected at Mograhaut and Joynuggur, waiting for freight of paddy.

Mograhaut is a place of importance, not only as a produce mart, but as containing a Christian Church (St. Andrew's,) and as being one of the head stations of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The Church can hold about 150 persons and was designed by the Reverend J. G. Driberg, and erected at a cost of 6,665 Rupees. This Society numbers in the vicinity, inclusive of Barooepoor, Pergunnah Meydunmul, about 2,000 converts.

The whole Pergunnah is well cultivated and thickly populated, numbering 674 souls per square mile and 6·5 per house. Its recorded area (inclusive of a detached portion situated South of Pergunnah Azeemabad and containing 25 villages, of which Peadgunnee is of most note) is 41,970*a.* 0*r.* 26*p.*, or 65·58 square miles. It has four villages situated in Pergunnah Meydunmul and one in Pergunnah Magoorah, and contains one of Pergunnah Hattiaghur, one of Pergunnah Moydah, one of Pergunnah Mooragatcha, and four of Pergunnah Meydunmul. The hulkas amount to 149, which comprise 489 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH MOYDAH.

Pergunnah Moydah is bounded on the West and North by Pergunnahs Hattiaghur and Boreedhattee, and on the remaining sides by the Soonderbunds. It contains only 13 villages, but extended over a large area, of which Bantrah is the chief village, containing 14,100 acres, of which about 5,000 acres is dense jungle, and prior to the

survey and settlement of the boundary between the District and the Soonderbunds formed Lots 34 and 35 of the Soonderbund Grants. The Pialee River forms the N. E. boundary, with the exception of one village, Durrumtollah, which is situated on its left bank. This Pergunnah is very thinly populated, having only 134 souls to the square mile and 5·6 per house. The village sites are scattered in small patches of eight or ten houses, Tilpee and Gaubberiah being the only large sites, in which latter and Bantrah are the only two markets. The village of Shahazadpoor, called also Ghur Dewally, situated to the South of the Pergunnah, was dense jungle in 1822, when Captain Prinsep surveyed in this vicinity. It has since been cleared, and the appearance of the country would lead one to suppose it must have been a place of some consequence formerly. A tale is told of the Fakeer of Basrah, "Mobrah Gazee," having here been married to a Rajah's daughter, whose court was held in Shahazadpoor, and on the occasion having planted four trees to commemorate the circumstance, of which three are said still to remain. There are no roads of any kind. The Pergunnah contains two villages of Pergunnah Hattiaghur, and has one village situated in Pergunnah Boreedhattee and one in Pergunnah Hattiaghur. It comprises 13 hulkas, numbering 13 mouzas.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The produce of these nine Pergunnahs is entirely paddy of the "Amun" kind, which is all exported. The country is flat, low, and unhealthy, especially at the close of the rainy season. The soil is impregnated with saline particles and favorable only to the growth of paddy. This part of the District, doubtless reclaimed from the Soonderbunds in former ages, bears its stamp of endless khals intersecting the country in every direction. The population gradually decreases to the South and the village sites to a few huts in clumps here and there, with little or no wood or foliage about them. Fresh water is very scarce, and that drunk by the people is more or less impregnated with salt. Deer, pigs, buffaloe, and tigers abound in the jungles on the borders of the District, and the latter venture occasionally up as far as Diamond Harbour.

GENERAL REMARKS ON ALLIPOOR DIVISION.

The Division is surrounded from Akra Farm to the Salt Water Lake with a good substantial bund, kept up by the Government to provent the lands being inundated and so destroyed by the admission of the salt water. The bund does this effectually, except on extraordinary occasions of gales, when no embankments could withstand the force of the waters forced up the channel of the Hooghly River, and which was the case in the gale of 1833, when the embankments in Pergunnahs Mooragatcha and Hattiaghur were broken through, and the whole Southern part of the Division laid under water, and from which it is only now recovering. The features of the country exhibit everywhere those

now seen in the Soonderbunds, intersected in all directions with small khals, some of which are dried up and others gradually drying. Some are still partially influenced by the tides, where there is no danger of inundation, and where its admission serves as a means of transit about the Pergunnahs. The country presents a continued flat and open surface, the saline quality of the soil to the South is prejudicial to the growth of grains and pulse, natives of more Northern climates. The Division may be said to be in a prosperous state. Land is all well cultivated. Paddy is the chief produce, and fish is obtained plentifully in all the khals; and which, with the addition of tarkaris of kinds, forms the subsistence of the population. The recorded area of this Division, inclusive of the City of Calcutta and its suburbs, Punchanungram, is 1,036 square miles. Its population, exclusive of the above, is 461,377 souls, or 459 per square mile, and nearly 5 per house.

BARASET DIVISION.

The third portion of the District comprises Pergunnahs Haveleeshur, Anwarpoor, Ballundah, Pyeghatee, Balleah (North), and Agurparah.

PERGUNNAH HAVELEESHUR.

Pergunnah Haveleeshur is bounded on the West by the River Hooghly, to the North by a Pergunnah of the same name belonging to District Nuddeah, to the East and S. E. by Pergunnah Ookrah, District Nuddeah, and Pergunnah Anwarpoor, and to the South by Pergunnah Calcutta.

This Pergunnah is very thickly populated, having 687 souls to the square mile, inhabiting villages chiefly situated on the bank of the Hooghly River. Echapoor, in which is situated the Government Powder Works, is the principal village, from which an indifferent road leads along the bank of the river through the Pergunnah, and from which several roads branch Eastward and join the high road from Calcutta to Kishnaghur. The village of Myehatee contains the Thannah and Moonsiff's Cutcherry. Near the village of Shahnuggur is situated the remnants of an old Fort, supposed to have belonged to the Mahrattas. Large quantities of native vegetables are grown, which are taken to the Calcutta market, on fast-pulling six and eight-oared boats, reaching Calcutta in one ebb tide, a distance of 30 miles. The produce consists also of paddy, sugar-cane, and the usual cold weather crops. Indigo is cultivated to a small extent. The Pergunnah contains seven villages of District Hooghly, two of District Jessore, and one of District Nuddeah, as also one of Pergunnah Calcutta and one of Pergunnah Balleah. It has outlying in District Nuddeah seven villages and one situated in Pergunnah Pyeghatee. The intermixture of estates is very great, one village, " Nundunbatee, " has upwards of

40 different mehals in it, belonging to three Districts. The number of hulkas is 102, comprising 246 villages, with an area of 56·79 square miles.

PERGUNNAH ANWARPOOR.

Pergunnah Anwarpoor is situated S. E. of Pergunnah Haveleeshur, is bounded to the North by Pergunnah Ookrah, District Nuddeah, East by Pergunnah Ballundah, and South by Pergunnah Calcutta, the Nowye Nuddee forming the boundary.

Baraset* is the principal place, containing the Office of the Joint Magistrate, the Moonsiff's Cutcherry being situated at Kudumgatchee. The high road from Calcutta to Kishnaghur and Jessore passes through the Pergunnah, the latter branching off at Baraset; a road also leads from the direction of Fultah Ghaut on the Hooghly River, passing East through the Pergunnah towards Baseerhaut in Pergunnah Balleah; and from this latter a road leads from Balleah Ghaut to Gossainpoor in Pergunnah Ballundah. The Sonye, Noonah, and Pudda Khals pass through in a S. S. E. direction, all being navigable for small boats. The Noonah and Sonye are partially influenced by the tides.

The produce consists of paddy, sugar-cane, tobacco, mustard, linseed, hemp, gram, peas, &c., and a small quantity of indigo. There are markets at Kudumgatchee, Duttpookooryah, Joypool, Kamdebpoor, Baraset, and Thakoorpookur, the chief mart for produce being Thakoorhaut, called also Badoo Bazar, situated in the village of Thakoorhaut, on the right hand side of a cross road leading from Sookchur, in Pergunnah Calcutta, towards Kudumgatchee.

A fair is held annually in the village of Kazeeparah, near Baraset, on the 15th January, which is attended by a large number of Hindoos and Mahomedans. This fair is held at a tomb called "Ekdil Sahib's Durgah," who is said to have been a holy Mussulman. He was in his youth a cowherd, but a very bad one, as all the farmers complained of the manner he treated their cattle. One day the farmers, enraged at his beating the cattle, ran out to lay hold of and punish him, on which he transformed all the cattle into tigers and bears, and set the animals on them. The people afterwards looked on

* "A place which has acquired some little celebrity in India, in consequence of its having been for many years the seat of a sort of College or Seminary, to which Cadets were sent, on their arrival from Europe, to acquire a knowledge of the native languages and their military duties, preparatory to joining Regiments in the Upper Provinces. The Institution was constituted somewhat similarly to the Military Colleges in England."

One of the Barracks is now converted into a Jail, and the other is fast becoming a ruin. The Institution was abolished chiefly from the impossibility of controlling the exuberant wildness of a number of thoughtless boys just emancipated from School, who became deeply involved in debt owing to the proximity of Calcutta and its temptations, who were also constantly engaged in *emeutes* and became the terror of the surrounding country and of the Constituted Authorities

him as more than man, and at his death, erected the mosque over him. Pergunnah Anwarpoor contains a population of 84,672 souls, with an average of 6·5 per house, on an area of 141·29 square miles, or 600 per square mile. It has one village of Pergunnah Balleah situated in it, and contains 318 hulkas of its own, comprising 408 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH BALLUNDAH.

Pergunnah Ballundah is situated to the East of Pergunnah Anwarpoor and adjoining it. It is bounded on the S. W. side by Pergunnah Calcutta, the Biddiaduree River forming the boundary line; South by Pergunnah Pyeghatee and Soonderbunds; East by Pergunnahs Agurparah and Balleah; and North by Pergunnah Ookrah, District Nuddeah. Hurwa is the principal place, though Gossainpoor is the residence of the zemindar, Fuzlool Kureem, who, with his ancestors, have been the chief zemindars since the decennial settlement. Hadeepoor, Chandpoor, Khoord, Hurreepoor, Gopaulpoor, Mazirantee, Bamooneah, and Khasballahdah are next in importance. Lots 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 of the Soonderbund Grants are situated within the boundary. These are all cultivated, with the exception of portions of Lots 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 77 and 78, which still remain in dense jungle and are the abode of tigers. The roads in this Pergunnah are very indifferent, one leading from Hurwa to Chowrassee and crossed by the road from Baraset to Takee; another, a private road, made by the zemindar from Gossainpoor to Taleah Ghaut on the Hurwa Gong; one leading from Hurwa in a N. E. direction, and joining the road from Baraset to Takee; and an indifferent track from Ooreaparah, in Pergunnah Calcutta, to Bangorhaut, in Pergunnah Pyeghatee. The Bangor Canal passes along the Southern extremity and continues on through the Soonderbund Grants, under the name of the Khooltee Gong, and leaves the Pergunnah at Malincha, where it assumes the name of the Bairmaree Gong. Boats from Calcutta leave the Khooltee Gong at Basrah, proceeding up the Sealdah Gong, and anchor at Chytulhaut, and thence on to Hosseinabad with the ebb tide through the Bhowaneepoor Khal. The Hurwa Gong, called also the Biddiaduree, runs through the Pergunnah in a S. S. E. direction, joining the Soonderbunds. It is crossed by the Bangor and Khooltee canals. In the tract of the Soonderbund Grants, several rivers run up from the Soonderbunds, influenced by the tide throughout, but gradually lose themselves in innumerable khals in the jungle. An extensive bheel, called the Koolgatchee Bheel, exists to the South of Hurwa, but is now being drained and brought into cultivation. Paddy forms the chief production of this Pergunnah. Markets are held at Hurwa, Gopaulpoor, Mazirantee, Noyabad, Beharee, Khatrah, Chytul, Jonadhunpoor, and Gossainpoor, and generally at each place on two days of the week.

Hurwa is celebrated for a fair held annually on the 26th February in commemoration of "Gorachand," a Mahomedan Peer, who lies buried in the village. The following legend is attached to this celebrity. It appears he was on his return from Mecca,

accompanied by a trusty servant named "Soondul"; passing through Pergunnah Hattiaghur, he encountered two ogres, who had taken up their abode there for many years. He determined to slay them, and after an obstinate fight, he contrived to kill one of them; the other, however, severely wounded Gorachand, cutting him through the shoulder, from which the blood flowed profusely. He called his servant Soondul to bring some paun or other leaf to stay his wound. Not finding any in the vicinity, he pursued his way on to the jungle in Pergunnah Ballundah, where his horse reared and fell with him, increasing the pain of his wound so much, that he expected to die. He therefore despatched his servant Soondul to his home, to inform his mother of it. A milkman or gwalah, by name Kaloo Ghose, who possessed a large number of cows, had one by name "Kupeelah," which frequented the jungle where Gorachand lay, and supported life in him for some time, by allowing him to drink her milk. The milk-man noticing the decrease of her milk, watched her one day, and saw Gorachand helping himself, when he beat the cow most unmercifully, on which Gorachand cursed him. On this Kaloo Ghose begged forgiveness, which was granted, on condition that he and his brethren should bury Gorachand on the spot where he lay, and place a light every night over his grave, which was done, and subsequently a mosque was built over it. Gorachand ordered that no paun gardens should ever be made in Pergunnah Ballundah, and strange enough, none are to be found in the Pergunnah, and to this day no inhabitant will venture to disobey the command. A fair is held at the tomb annually, and the descendants of Kaloo Ghose are allowed to offer milk and fruits on the tomb prior to any others.

This Pergunnah contains a population of 47,981 souls, the greater portion inhabiting the Northern parts of it, giving, on its area of 102 46 square miles, an average of 470 per square mile and 4·36 per house. It comprises 197 hulkas, one of which is situated in Pergunnah Koordah, District Nuddeah. The number of contained mouzas is 250. The area of Soonderbund land within the Pergunnah is acres 31,742-2-29.

PERGUNNAH PYEGHATEE.

Pergunnah Pyeghatee is situated South of and adjoining Pergunnah Ballundah, and is bounded on its other sides by Pergunnah Calcutta on the N. W., Pergunnah Meydunmul on the S. W., and to the East by the Soonderbunds. This Pergunnah is not one of any particular note. Its produce is entirely paddy. It has not a single road in it. Bangorhaut, situated on the canal leading to the Eastward, is the place most known, and here boatmen recruit their stores of provisions and water, and usually anchor awaiting the tide, to take them up to Calcutta. Its population amounts to 20,972 souls, on an area of 64·71 square miles, giving 328 to the square mile and 5·32 per house. The number of mouzas is 169, contained in 126 hulkas. It contains one village of Pergunnah Haveleeshur and one of Pergunnah Ballah (North), and has

one also outlying in Pergunnah Agurparah. Lot 66 of the Soonderbunds, in area acres 2,489-0-35, is situated within the boundary.

PERGUNNAH BALLEAH (NORTH) AND KHATOOLEAH.

Pergunnah Balleah is situated to the N. E. and adjoining Pergunnah Ballundah; it is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Ookrah, District Nuddeah, on the East by Pergunnahs Surfrajpoor and Boorun, and South by Pergunnah Agurparah. The principal village is "Baseerhaut," containing the Moonsiff's Office.

There are besides several large villages—Badooreah, Simooleah, Dultheetha, Jaffirpoor, Tetra, Soladanah, (containing the Government Salt Golahs,) Rajindropoor, and Peepah. In these last two villages there is a large tract of jungle, containing leopards and occasionally tigers. The jungle in and about the village site of Baseerhaut is so thick as to give cover to these animals, a tiger having been shot in the village itself.

The roads comprise one leading from the District Nuddeah and passing through Badooreah and Baseerhaut to Soladanah, and on to Takee, in Pergunnah Agurparah. This road is joined by two other roads coming from Baraset and Hurwa—all in bad repair.

The markets comprise Baseerhaut, Badooreah, Nulkorah, Soladanah, as the principal ones, but there are several small ones scattered over the Pergunnah. The River Echamuttee runs on its Eastern boundary, abounding in large alligators and furnishing good wholesome water to the inhabitants: it is influenced by the tide in its whole extent. Three horse-shoe lakes exist, evidently the old beds of this river; the largest one is at Jussaikantee, being nearly 4 miles in length and about a quarter of a mile broad.

The Pergunnah is generally well cultivated, especially in the Northern part, its produce being chiefly paddy, with some indigo and the usual cold weather crops.

The village of "Narkelberiah," situated in the N. E. corner of the Pergunnah, is the spot where the rebel "Tetoo Meer" withstood the Government troops on November 19th 1837. This rebellion originated in the zemindars of the Pergunnahs of the vicinity endeavouring to impose a tax on Mussulman beards. It appears that Tetoo Meer, who had returned from a visit to Mecca and Medina, had ordered all Mussulmen to wear beards of a certain length. The Hindoo zemindars perceiving this, and afraid that this innovation would interfere with their rights as proprietors of the several zemindarees whose ryots these men were, directed them to pay a fine of 1 Rupee 4 annas on their beards. The Mussulman ryots resisted this oppression and communicated it to Tetoo Meer, who commenced with his followers a pillaging tour on all the Hindoo zemindars

about, especially on one Kistopersad Roy, zemindar of Poorah, in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor, whom they looted. Flushed with their temporary success, Tetoo Meer made himself a mud fort in Narkelberiah, resisting the Civil Authorities of the District, giving out, as is usual, that he intended to drive the British from India. It was found necessary to call in the assistance of the Military, and a Regiment from Barrackpoor, with a couple of Field Guns from Dum-Dum, under the command of Lieutenant J. H. McDonald, together with some Cavalry, (the troop of Horse Artillery at Dum-Dum acting as Cavalry on the occasion,) were sent out by forced marches. Tetoo Meer was called on to surrender with his followers, which he refusing to do, blank cartridge was fired from one of the guns, to intimidate him; it however had the contrary effect, as he encouraged his followers, by telling them he had swallowed the shot that had been fired from the gun. They were soon overpowered, several being shot down, amongst whom Tetoo Meer himself—the rest fled to the barbers of the villages, to have their beards cut off, for fear of being recognized. It was a fine day for the barbers, for they charged 3 and 4 Rupees per beard.

A Pergunnah called "Khatooleah" is situated in scattered villages within the boundary of Pergunnah Balleah, comprising 23 villages and an area of 6,438*a*. 2*r*. 12*p*. It contains also five villages of Pergunnah Myehatee, one of Pergunnah Kullara Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah, and three of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor. It has outlying five villages—

1	in	Pergunnah	Anwarpoor.
1	„	„	Haveleeshur.
1	„	„	Pyeghatee.
1	„	„	Surfrajpoor.
1	„	„	Katsalee.

The Pergunnah is well populated, having 460 souls to the square mile. Its area, inclusive of Pergunnah Khatooleah, is 126·54 square miles. Population 57,854 and 4·89 per house. It contains 251 villages, within 198 hulkas.

PERGUNNAH AGURPARAH.

Pergunnah Agurparah is situated due South of Pergunnah Balleah and bounded on its South by the Soonderbunds, to the East the Echamuttee River forms its boundary, and to the West the Biddiaduree River, which separates it from Pergunnah Ballunlah. Takee is its principal place, the residence of the celebrated Takee Baboos, Bykantnath Moonshee, Kaleenath Moonshee, Kistonath and Mutturnath Moonshees. These men hold sway over the greater part of the soil in this vicinity. There is a Government School at Takee, containing from 150 to 200 pupils, who are instructed in English Literature. A large mart for grain exists on the river side, with some

small village markets in the interior. The village of Mooragatcha contains a temple somewhat similar to the one in Hurwa, Pergunnah Ballundah, and dedicated to the same Gorachand, and I believe it is a disputed point as to which is the original one.

The produce of this Pergunnah is entirely paddy. A small quantity of indigo is made at Govindpoor Factory. Its area comprises nearly 15 square miles, with a population of 503 per square mile, the greater proportion of which lives at and about Takee. It comprises altogether 73 hulkas, of which 30 belong to other Pergunnahs. It has no outlying villages.

The fourth portion of the District comprises Pergunnahs Surfrajpoor, Boorun, Hilkee, Dateeah, Phaleshakhalee, Bhalookah, Katsalee, Hosseinabad, and Myehatee.

PERGUNNAH SURFRAJPOOR.

Pergunnah Surfrajpoor is situated on the left bank of the Echamuttee River, which forms its boundary to the West and South between it and Pergunnah Balleah, to the North it is bounded by District Nuddeah, and to the East by Pergunnah Boorun. Poorah is the principal village. There are markets in several of the villages, the principal of which are Saingunge, Shurifnuggur, Gokoolpoor, Khoorgatchee, and Shibhatee. Small Indigo Factories exist in Shurifnuggur, Tetoliya, Poorah, Khoorgatchee, and Gundhurbpoor. The chief zemindar is Kistopersad Roy. The Pergunnah is thickly populated on the bank of the river, containing a population of 765 souls per square mile, over nearly 38 square miles. Its produce is paddy and indigo and the usual cold weather crops. The only road or track in the Pergunnah is that leading from Badooreah, in Pergunnah Balleah, towards Shatkira, in Pergunnah Boorun. There are two large lakes, called the Polta and Bakrochunder Baours, being the old beds of the Echamuttee—the former is being brought gradually into cultivation, but the latter has deep water in it. The Pergunnah contains

4	villages of	Pergunnah Hilkee,
4	„	Pergunnah Ameerabad,
1	„	Pergunnah Balleah,
2	„	Pergunnah Boorun,
3	„	Pergunnah Kullara Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah,

and has outstanding three villages in Pergunnah Hilkee and five in Pergunnah Boorun. There are 41 village circuits, comprising 47 mouzas.

PERGUNNAH BOORUN.

Pergunnah Boorun, of 145½ square miles in extent, contains a population of 58,468 souls. Of the adult population, nearly 5,000 are non-agriculturists, obtaining their livelihoood in different trades and employments, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, boat-builders, &c.; the remaining population forms the tenantry of the zemindars.

The principal village or pergunnah town is "Shatkira," called also Pranshuhur, the family residence of the zemindar, Prannath Chowdree. It contains 20 pucka buildings, many Hindoo temples, 480 kutcha houses, and 1,300 inhabitants, mostly Hindoos. It has a large Native School or Patshalah, and a Dispensary in charge of a Native Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the Calcutta Medical College. The School is entirely supported by the zemindar, who has established it for the education of the better class of his tenants. The Dispensary is a recognized Government Establishment and receives an annual supply of medicines from the Company's Dispensary. This village has attained to the importance of a provincial city, by having a navigable canal cut to the Echamuttee River, as well as very fair roads leading from it to the nearest marts of traffic, thus establishing it an emporium for the sale and shipment of the produce of the surrounding country. A very large fair is annually held here at the full moon of February, in honour of the Hindoo festival called "Dole Jatra" or "Hoolee," when excesses of the lower classes of natives and freedom of behaviour towards their superiors are licensed. A number of men, estimated at 15,000, at this time congregate at Shatkira, the poorest of whom are fed and clothed, for the eight days the festival lasts, by the zemindar. Booths are erected by vendors of sweetmeats, toys, and other nick-nacks and holiday merriment and frivolities are encouraged and indulged in by all classes of men, women, and children. At this season of the year, the Brahmins receive largesses, the poor are fed and clad, and the ryot forgets, amidst his revelry and superstitious reverence of the festival, the prudential maxims of economy he has so studiously followed, to launch into extravagance in the purchase of clothes and luxuries, entailing on him much privation for the remainder of the year. The Police Thannah and Moonsiff's Cutcherry is situated in the village of "Labsha," the former subordinate to the Joint Magistrate of Baraset and the latter subject to the Appellate Court of the 24-Pergunnah District. A Salt Chowkey, under the supervision of the Salt Superintendent at Bagundee, is situated in Mouza "Magoorah," at the confluence of the Katta Khal and Bhetna Nuddee, and retains the name of the "Boyrah" Chowkee, in which village it formerly was.

The high roads in the Pergunnah lead from Shatkira, one to Kullarahaut and another to Boyrah Ghaut, two principal export marts and depôts for grain. These roads, especially the one to Kullarahaut, are well raised, and from 10 to 20 feet wide, and kept in good repair by the zemindar, who has constructed them at his own expense, greatly to the convenience of the country generally.

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The Pergunnah, with the exception of the Ballee and Datbangah Bheels, is never inundated. The crops are wholly dependant on the annual showers for water, as irrigation is nowhere attempted.

The only river is the Echamuttee, bounding the Pergunnah to the S. W. for about 6 miles. The other streams or khals are the Sonye, Nowkhalee, Bhetna, and Katta Khal. The khals of traffic are the Katta Khal (a canal dug by the zemindar from the Echamuttee River joining the Bhetna at Magoorah) and the Bhetna Nuddee, which latter is navigable for boats of 100 maunds burthen as far as Kullarahaut, about 12 miles above Shatkira. The rise of water in the Bhetna is about 6 feet below Shatkira, and above there is no perceptible ebb or flow. The other khals are not tidal ones.

The chief traffic is in exports of sugar and rice. Khaur sugar, manufactured from the date-juice, is largely manufactured, and extensively exported to Calcutta and also to the surrounding Pergunnahs of the District. This Pergunnah yields the largest quantity of date-sugar of any in the District, and the manufacture is very remunerative to the native merchants or mahajuns, who have established small Factories at Shatkira, Boyrah, Jówdangah, Baboolea, and most of the large villages, where they purchase the juice and make the sugar by the simple process of boiling it to a consistency. These Factories or boiling-houses manufacture only the coarsest kind of sugar, goor or jagree, and no attempt at clarifying or refining is made. The sugar from these Factories, besides what is made in each village, is carried by land to Shatkira and conveyed thence by boat. The annual shipments to Calcutta alone, exclusive of what is used in the Pergunnah and sent to neighbouring marts, is said to exceed 20,000 maunds. The "goor" is sold in Calcutta at Rupees 2 and 2-8 per maund, and procurable in the villages at Rupees 1-8 and 1-12 per maund. Rice, the staple produce, is also largely exported to Calcutta and the Nuddeah District, and is procurable in the Pergunnah at 14 annas to 1 Rupee 8 annas the maund, according as the harvest is good or bad and the quality of the rice. Tobacco, gram, oats, and wheat are grown in small quantities sufficient for home consumption. Dhurma mats, baskets, and wicker work of different kinds are worked with the null reed obtainable on the bheels, and which latter extend over some 30 square miles of the Pergunnahs. Markets exist at Bithari, Atooria, Boikari, Jhoodanga, Madubkatee, Bhatparah, Agurdari, Sreepoor, Ostir Pranshuhur, Pranshuhur, Shatkira, Baklah, Alleepoor, Pooshpkatee, Mohadebnuggur, Boyrah, and Lukydari.

The whole of this Pergunnah, with the exception of the bheels, is in an advanced state of cultivation. Mangoe, plantain, and date gardens are every where found round the village sites. The assessment by the zemindar for village site land is consequently very high, averaging from 1 Rupee 8 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees per beegah. For cultivation the price of land varies 12 annas to 1 Rupee 4 annas per beegah. The people, though

poor, present on the whole a better class of peasantry than is seen in any other part of the District.

The climate of Boorun is bad and unhealthy, attributable to the proximity of the Boyrah and Koocheemaree Bheels, covered with rank vegetation. During the winter months, no ill effects are felt from the malaria of these bheels, owing perhaps to the prevalence of the North winds; but in the hot months, from May to August, when the S. W. monsoon prevails, sickness is rife, and cholera, fever, and its concomitant spleen rage epidemically. That a Dispensary in such a locality is a boon to the people is obvious, the only bar to its general appreciation is the foolish prejudice of the people against European medicines and the reliance they place on the nostrums and charms of their Hakeems.

Pergunnah Boorun comprises 118 mouzas in 117 hulkas; it has outlying two villages in Pergunnah Myehatee, two in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor, and one in Pergunnah Hilkee, and contains within its boundary five villages of Pergunnah Surfrajpoor, five of Pergunnah Hilkee, one of Pergunnah Bhalookah, and four of Pergunnah Noornuggur.

PERGUNNAH HILKEE.

Pergunnah Hilkee is a small Pergunnah of 25 villages, contained in 12 hulkas. Its area is 21½ square miles, with a population of 9,693 souls. It is bounded on the North by District Nuddeah, and on the other three sides it is bounded by Pergunnah Boorun. Its principal village is Baksha. It contains three villages of Pergunnah Surfrajpoor, one of Pergunnah Boorun, and one of Pergunnah Kullara Hosseinpoor of District Nuddeah, and has outlying four villages in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor and five in Pergunnah Boorun. It has three markets, *viz.* Balcadanga market, near Baksha, Mokamtollah, and Bansdoho.

PERGUNNAH DATEEAH.

Pergunnah Dateeah is situated to the East of Pergunnah Boorun, bounded on the North by District Nuddeah, East by District Jessore and Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee, and South by Pergunnah Bhalookah The Cobbaduk River forms the boundary between this Pergunnah and District Jessore. The Bhetna River passes through the Southern part of the Pergunnah. The Northern part of the Pergunnah is high and well cultivated, the Southern part low, overrun with small tidal khals and long grass. Its principal village is "Dhoolihur," from whence there is a good road to Shatkira, in Pergunnah

Boorun. Its markets are Brumurajpoor, Dhoolihur, Toptopar, Sakdah, Patkulghata, Shorooleer Bazar, Nuggurghata, Neemtollah, Hureedalee, Poorah, Bhose, and Roypoor. On the Northern boundary of the Pergunnah exists an old mud fort, called "Manikpoor." A fair road runs towards "Sharsha" from Shatkira, in Pergunnah Boorun, and also a short one from Patkulghata market to Shorooleer Bazar. The population of this Pergunnah (in area nearly 45 square miles) is 18,392 souls, averaging 408 per square mile. It has no outlying villages, but contains two of Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee, one of Pergunnah Tallah, and two of Pergunnah Ramchunderpoor, District Jessore.

PERGUNNAH KHALESHAKHALEE.

Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee is bounded on the East by District Jessore, the River Cobbaduk forming the boundary line the whole way on the North, also by the Cobbaduk River sub-dividing it from District Jessore; on the West by Pergunnahs Dateeah and Bhalookah, and on the South by Pergunnah Bhalookah.

The chief village in this Pergunnah is Rambhudropoor, also called Kusba Khaleshakhalee. It is overrun especially to the South with numerous tidal khals, the chief of which are the Teetooltollah, communicating at one extreme with the Dullooah market and at the other *viâ* the Shalkya Gong with the Cobbaduk River; the Chopdarmara Khal, the Phakooriah Khal, the Kalkeetollah Khal, the Mokamkhalee Khal, and the Kodalshur Khal, all having innumerable branches in the interior of the Pergunnah and forming a net-work of water carriage throughout

The principal thoroughfares, for they cannot be called roads, are from Dhullooah Ghaut to Islampoor Ferry, through the populous village of Rambhudropoor. Another leads from Magoorah to Tallah Ferry on the Cobbaduk to Tallah Thannah, Moonsiff's Court, and market place on the left bank of the River, and within the jurisdiction of the Jessore Magistracy.

The markets are :—

Hareetollah market in Rambhudropoor

Desair ditto ditto.

Kaseadangah, Dhullooah, Jethoa, Sreemuntkatee, Manicktollah, and Balleah.

A very flourishing market formerly existed in Magoorah, but since the establishment of Furreedpoor Bazar on the left bank of the Cobbaduk, it has been discontinued.

Considerable improvement in the soil and cultivation is visible towards the Northern part of this Pergunnah. Date and cocoanut-trees thrive well, and there are some very extensive mangoe topes. About 9 square miles of marshy jungle extend along the Western boundary, in various parts of which, however, paddy is produced, the crop being denominated "Boro Dhan." The paddy is originally sown on a well-manured moist bed, and when a foot in height, is transplanted into an equal depth of water about the beginning of the rainy season, and as the depth of water increases, the plant rises with it, till by the months of October and November the ripe grains are cut off by the ear, the stock remaining to rot in the water. There are several ferries over the Cobbaduk Rivers, *viz.* in the villages of Doorgapoor, Sreedhurpoor, Khariantee, Kantparah, Baoolea, Shahazadpoor, Jalalpoor, Kanarda, Kapeelmaree, Tallah, Magoorah, Puranpoor, Islamkatee, and Auchimtollah. The water in the rivers and khals is brackish, and the larger khals are invariably bunded.

This Pergunnah comprises 52 hulkas. It has two hulkas outlying in Pergunnah Dateeah, and contains 13 belonging to other Pergunnahs and Districts, *viz.*:—

4	to	Pergunnahs	Soobnalee.	
2	„	„	Fulleyah.	
16	„	„	Tallah.	
3	„	„	Ramchundeepoor,	District Jessore.
3	„	„	Molloye,	Ditto.
1	„	„	Silimabad,	Ditto.
2	„	„	Digdana Hosseinpoor,	District Nuddeah.

The number of villages or mouzas is 46. The population is 386 per square mile and 9·18 per house, the area in square miles being 31·89.

PERGUNNAH BHALOOKAH.

Pergunnah Bhalookah is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Khaleshakhalee, Dateeah, and Boorun, South by Pergunnahs Bajitpoor and Jameerah, East by District Jessore, West by Pergunnahs Boorun and Bajitpoor.

Assasoonee and Boodhata are the principal villages. The former contains a thannah, bazar and market, zemindar's cutcherry, and salt chowkey. It is situated at the junction of the Soobnalee and Assasoonee Rivers, and is the anchorage for boats waiting for the tide, and proceeding to the Eastward. Boodhata was once a very flourishing place, ruins of extensive pucka buildings and ghauts are still extant. It contains a police chowkey, bi-weekly markets and bazar, in which are situated a salt golah and

many rice granaries. Some Hindoo temples, especially a set of twelve dedicated to "Seeva," called Doadus Mundir, extensive mangoe topes, and zemindar's cutcherry.

The villages next in notoriety are:—Chandpoor, comprising a bazar, bi-weekly market, native school, cloth manufactories, rice granaries, salt golahs, musjids, the shrine of Chowdry Peer, and is the seat of a zemindar of very opulent and ancient family—its population is nearly all Mussulman; Keyargathee, containing a salt chowkey; Kulmeekhalee, Bellali, Parooleah, Fingree, Burnya, and Kadakatee.

The rivers comprise:—the Culputooah, Cobbaduk, Banstollah, Goothiakhalee, Golgosscah, Moorechap, Hamkooriah, Gurali, Boodhata, Soobnalee, Teektair, and Habrah, and the Bhetna Nuddee. These are all navigable for large boats from 100 to 1,000 and 2,000 maunds, and influenced by the tide. The water is brackish, and during the spring tides, many of these rivers overflow their banks and render a large extent of country a sheet of water. Such lands lay fallow from year to year, producing, however, a very profitable crop of thatching grass; other portions remain as bheels and marshes, covered with reed jungle. The soil of the Pergunnah is in consequence much impregnated with salt, and the want of good drinkable water is severely felt by the population. Some large tanks have been excavated by the zemindars, which contain excellent drinking water, but the majority of them dry up in April and May, when very little excavation in their beds realizes wells of spring water, which is preferred by the population to any thing they possessed before.

This Pergunnah may be termed a country of rivers, khals, and bheels. All communication and transport is effected by means of boats—hackeries are nearly unknown. A peculiarity about these khals is very striking, that whilst the flood tide progresses, a passenger in a boat finds himself suddenly rising, till he is on a perfect level with the country around him, but presently as it were, he begins to descend, until he reaches the bed of the khal. The ebb has drained all the water-away, the khal is comparatively speaking dry, and his boat is swamped in 3 or 4 feet puddle, until another flood sets him afloat again. The facilities afforded by this extensive water communication to clandestine traffic in salt, to say nothing of river robberies, dacoity, and murder, involved the necessity of establishing salt chowkeys on some of the principal exits. There are five, *viz.*:—

1. On the Western boundary, across Banstollah River, in Futtehpoor, of Pergunnah Bajitpoor.

2. Ghoosaree Chowkey Ghaut, at the confluence of the Goothiakhalee and Habrah Rivers.

3. Manickkhalee Chowkey, at the junction of Moorechap and Culputooah Rivers, at Assasoonee.

4. Keyarghatee Chowkey, at the junction of the Moorechap and Hamkooriah Rivers.

5. Is situated at Chandkhalee, on the left bank of the Cobbaduk River, opposite Burdul.

There are various remains of old Salt Khalarees along both banks of the Goothiakhalee and other rivers, and which are now overgrown with jungle.

The chief ferries are :—Gobrakbalee Ferry, on the Banstollah River, two boats; Ghoosaree, at the junction of the Habrah and Goothiakhalee Rivers, two boats; Doyarmar, on the Culputooah River, two boats; Assasoonee, below the thannah, two boats; Kalkee, on the Cobbaduk River, one boat; Chaprah and Soobnalee, on the Soobnalee River, both in the village of Koondriah, one boat each; Boodhata and Surrooppoor, both two boats each.

There are no roads in the Pergunnah, except one from Chandpoor towards Shatkira, in Pergunnah Boorun, made by the zemindar, Prannath Chowdree. The road is kutcha, but has pucka bridges over khals, and offers very great facility to cart transport. The markets are numerous, and it is wonderful to see, irrespective of caste, grade or sex, what masses attend them, a desolate spot, marked only by a shady tree, or a tank, teems with life and limb on a market day. The principal are in Assasoonee, Boodhata, Keyarghatee, Burdul, Gudaeepoor, Soobnalee, Paithullee, Chandpoor, Dhubdubea, Parooleah, Bahadoorpoor, Kuchooya, Kadakatee, Fingree, Gabha, Bengduhi, and Kookoorool. All these are bi-weekly.

The number of country boats that pass through this Pergunnah is astonishing. Fish-boats, boats laden with rice, ghee, mats, gunny bags, canes, oranges, from Sylhet; fowls, and various other commodities, besides budgerows and bhauleahs, and during the rainy season wood-boats from the Soonderbunds.

The produce of the Pergunnah is paddy, kullye, mustard-seed, brinjal, kuddoo, sugar-cane. The productiveness of the soil is always fluctuating. For two or three years the land yields a return and then lays fallow for the same period, depending on the inundations. Security from salt water ensures a good crop, otherwise the lands lay unproductive. Honey is imported from the Soonderbunds in April and May, and boat-loads of it are disposed of in the several markets. The poorest ryot supplies himself with it

for medicinal purposes. It allays thirst during the hot months, and in cases of fever, it counteracts the effects of salt water and is a preventative against cutaneous eruptions, &c. The soil of the Central and Southern portions of this Pergunnah has a considerable admixture of salt towards the North of the Soobnalee River, and above the parallel of Boodhata the country assumes a more salubrious form. Sweet-water tanks, gardens of fruit trees, and a better class of population are to be found. Jungle and bheel tracts are numerous, and extensive jungle invariably prevails along the banks of rivers and khals, and there are some tracts scattered over the Pergunnah. A small portion of jungle exists to the South of Dhanakhatee, which is the resort of tigers from the Soonderbunds. To the N. E. of the Pergunnah the villages of Rajapoor, Kullagutcha, and Kadakatee are entirely composed of bheel jungle, subject to inundation during spring tides, when numerous khals overflow and supply a continual nourishment to its growth. A large bheel, called Boyrah Bheel, is situated to the N. W. above 20 square miles of jungle swamp, densely overgrown with null or reed, the greater proportion under water, and is the haunt of pigs, and it is said also of rhinorceros.

Fairs are held at Boodhata during the Rass Poojah and Kalee Poojah and Doorgah Poojah Holidays, at Assasoonee during the Dole Poojah, and at Nowparah and Sunkurkatee during the Doorgah, Dole, and Ruth Jatrah Holidays, according to the dates indicated in the Bengalee Almanac or "Panjee." Thousands of people congregate on these occasions.

The manufactures of the Pergunnah are confined to native cloths of different textures and null or reed mats and baskets. The population is very poor and very ignorant.

The Pergunnah contains 135 hulkas; it has outlying one hulka in Pergunnah Jameerah and one in Pergunnah Boorun, and contains five hulkas of Pergunnah Fingree, one of Pergunnah Mohbutpoor, six of Pergunnah Soobnalee, six of Pergunnah Jameerah, one of Pergunnah Tallah, one of Pergunnah Khazrah, one of Pergunnah Ramchunderpoor, District Jessore, and one village, Nooseemaree, belonging to the Soonderbunds. The population is only 120 per square mile and 4·58 per house; the extent in area being 146·85 square miles, it contains 143 villages or mouzas.

PERGUNNAH MYEHATEE.

Pergunnah Myehatee is bounded to the North by Pergunnahs Boorun and Bhalookah, to the South by Pergunnah Bajitpoor and the Soonderbunds, East by Pergunnah Bhalookah, and West by Pergunnahs Katsalee, Hosseinabad, and Augurparah.

The principal village is Debhatta, situated on the left bank of the Jaboonah or Echamuttee River, which passes through the Pergunnah Ruhimpoor; Sreepoor and Burroonhaut are next in importance. Markets are held bi-weekly at Burroonhaut, Ruhimpoor, Buthetollah, Ruggoonathpoor, Sreepoor, and Debhatta. A portion of the Boyrah Bheel finds its way into the Eastern portion, and adjoining Pergunnah Bajitpoor on the South is situated the Jooree Bheel. The Pergunnah is very fairly cultivated, producing paddy. Its area comprises 35·84 square miles, with a population of 15,834 souls, giving 440 to the square mile and 7·84 per house. It comprises 38 hulkas and 81 villages, having outlying three hulkas in Pergunnah Katsalee, five in Pergunnah Agurparah, and five in Pergunnah Balleah (North), and contains one hulka of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, and two of Pergunnah Boorun.

PERGUNNAH KATSALEE.

Pergunnah Katsalee is a small Pergunnah of little note, situated West of Buroonhaut, of Pergunnah Myehatee, and surrounded on the other sides by the Soonderbunds, with the exception of Pergunnah Hosseinabad, which bounds it to the North. It has no village of note, and but one market at Patnikhanpoor. It appears to be chiefly land reclaimed from the Soonderbunds, and has every evidence of having only been recently brought under cultivation. It comprises ten hulkas, has two hulkas situated in Pergunnah Agurparah, and contains one hulka of Pergunnah Balleah (North), three of Pergugnah Myehatee, and one of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor. Its area is 2·42 square miles, and has a population of 442 to the square mile and 7·52 per house. It contains seven villages or mouzas.

PERGUNNAH HOSSEINABAD.

A small Pergunnah, containing three hulkas and five villages, with an area of 0·75 square miles and 534 inhabitants. Hosseinabad is, however, a well-known place to all boatmen going and coming from the Soonderbunds and from the Eastward, being the anchorage for their boats waiting for the tide, before entering the Dharsah Canal *en route* to Calcutta.

Fifth Portion, Baraset Division.

Comprises Pergunnahs Bajitpoor, Dhooleapoor, Shahpoor, Noornuggur, Nokeepoor, and Jameerah.

PERGUNNAH BAJITPOOR.

Pergunnah Bajitpoor is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Myehatee and Bhaloo-kah, East by Pergunnahs Bhalookah and Jameerah, South by the Soonderbunds, and West by the Jaboonah and Echamuttee Rivers, with the exception of a few villages of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, situated on the left bank of the river.

The principal village is Nulta, situated near the Northern boundary of the Pergunnah. The next in importance are :—Nowpara, Ruggoonathpoor, Bharaseemla, and Nangla. Its markets are :—Nitekhalee and Khansee markets on the Khangur Khal, Nulta, Tarali, Tetoolia, Kaligunge, Johilpoor, Dum-dumma, Koosle, Futtehpoor, Bhozoor, Fakeer, Ramnuggur, Shunkurkatee, and Kasimari markets, all held bi-weekly. The Dum-dumma Police Thannah is situated close to Kaligunge market, at the entrance of the Coxialee Khal, from the Jaboonah River. Kaligunge is known as the anchorage in the Jaboonah, previous to boats passing through the Coxialee Khal, on their way to the Eastward towards Assasoonee, or to the Southward towards the Soonderbunds. It is only navigable at the flood.

This Pergunnah is much subject to inundations from the Jaboonah and Culputooah Rivers at spring tides, and there is in consequence much waste and jungle land. To the S. E. of Nulta is also a large bheel, called Bheel Goollee, being the accumulation of water from the drainage of the surrounding country. It is much intersected, as are all other Pergunnahs in this vicinity, with tidal khals, which form the means of transit, there not being a single road in the Pergunnah. Its cultivation is entirely composed of paddy.

It comprises an area of 74 square miles, with a population of 319 to the square mile and 4·88 per house. It contains 162 hulkas, four outlying in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, and within its boundary twelve of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, three of Mohbutpoor, four of Jameerah, seven of Hashunpoor, three of Tallah, one of Eshubpoor, of District Jessore, and one of Pergunnah Rekabi Bazar. Its mouzas or villages number 159.

PERGUNNAHS DHOOLEAPOOR, NOORNUGGUR, AND SHAHPOOR.

These Pergunnahs, adjoining one another, are situated within the belt of land between the Jaboonah and Khalindee Rivers, which separate at Bussuntpoor, in the Northern part of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, finding their way into the Soonderbunds at Puranpoor, on the Southern extremity of Pergunnah Noornuggur. About a mile below this point, the two rivers again approach one another within a mile, after which

they separate finally, finding different courses through the Soonderbunds. There is a passage through the Huldur Khal at Puranpoor for small boats from the Jaboonah to the Khalindee.

The principal village in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor is Bussuntpoor, situated at the confluence of the Khalindee and Jaboonah Rivers. It contains 109 houses and 224 adults. Bussuntpoor, from its position, is of importance to the extensive traffic carried on with the Eastern Districts, as all boats put in here for provisions and fresh water, as also for repairs. It affords good anchorage for country boats of any burden. In Pergunnah Noornuggur, the principal village is Ramnuggur, generally known in the Mofussil as "Noornuggur," and is the residence of the present proprietor of the Pergunnah. There is no village of note in Pergunnah Shahpoor. Markets are held at Bussuntpoor, Kassessurpoor, Hasimkatee, and Mokoondpoor,* in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, and at Ramnuggur and Mahmoodpoor, in Pergunnah Noornuggur. In Bangalkhatee, Pergunnah Dhooleapoor, there is a good bazar. At Bussuntpoor is a Salt Chowkey, in charge of a Darogah, under the supervision of the Superintendent at Bagundee, Pergunnah Balleah (North.)

The only road in these Pergunnahs is one said to have been made by one Rajah Pertab Audit, from Bussuntpoor to Ramnuggur, the present residence of the descendants of the Rajah, and known as the Rajki Bund. In many places, however, this road, from want of repairs, is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields. There are several minor roads or foot-paths, leading from one village to another, but they are only temporary, and no vestige of them remains after the rains.

The rivers of note are the Jaboonah and Khalindee, varying from 150 to 350 yards in breadth. The former is the channel for the conveyance of fire-wood from the Soonderbunds to Calcutta. There are numerous tidal streams running inland from these rivers, the chief of which are the Koollea Khal, Durmoosalee Khal, Nowtollah Khal, Huldar Khal, and the Koolkooli Khal. These, with many other smaller ones, scatter and lose themselves in the interior—in short, these Pergunnahs are intersected in all directions with khals varying from 5 to 50 yards in breadth, empty at low tide, but still impassable on account of the puddle in their beds. The larger ones are all dammed up during the summer months, and all communication with the main streams cut off, to prevent the salt water getting to the fields. These bunds are opened out during the cold weather, when the crops are gathered in, and the rise of the water less. This varies in the rivers from 8 to 14 feet at spring tides. There are no ferries yielding a return to Government in these Pergunnahs, but there are several zemindaree ferries of ghauts as they are called, for the convenience of the inhabitants,

* At Mokoondpoor is an old square mud fort, said to have been made by Rajah Pertab Audit.

established in the large streams and near the places where markets are held. These are maintained by the inhabitants, by small annual allowances of grain to the ferry-men. In the S. W. part of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor is a large tract of jungle, called the "Tellekhalee Jungle," abounding in tigers, who make incursions into the neighbouring villages, causing great havoc amongst the cattle. With the above exception, the greater proportion of these Pergunnahs is cultivated. Several small patches of jungle are found in the midst of the cultivation, giving shelter to wild deer, hogs, and often tigers.

The produce consists chiefly of paddy, the price of which ranges from 26 to 30 pallees per Rupee. The dry measure in use being

4	Chittacks	=	1	Pao.
4	Paos	=	1	Seer of 80 Rs. in weight.
6	Seers and 6 Chittacks	=	1	Pallee.
20	Pallees	=	1	Arreee or 3 Maunds and 7½ Seers.

Tobacco and garden vegetables are grown in small quantities. The people are very poor, the characteristic feature in all classes is extreme superstition, and Hindoos and Mussulmen are so much intermixed, that the distinguishing traits in the Mahomedan character are not always observable. Numerous "Seebtas," "Kalees," and other idols are scattered all over these Pergunnahs, to which Mahomedan and Hindoo are equally observant to tender their reverence.

The climate is bad, and cholera yearly ravages the country, attributable to the country being low and marshy, and the jungle around abounding in rank vegetation, and it may be also said to the quantity of fish eaten generally in a putrid state. The zemindars, owing to the fearful loss of life annually, get their harvests gathered with great difficulty, and generally with the help of labourers who come from the well-cultivated part of the District, and also from District Nuddeah.

Pergunnah Dhooleapoor comprises 138 hulkas, containing 239 villages or mouzas. It has outlying twelve hulkas in Pergunnah Bajitpoor, one in Pergunnah Myehatee, eleven in Pergunnah Noornuggur, one in Pergunnah Nokeepoor, one in Pergunnah Katsalee, eleven in Pergunnah Agurparah, and three in Pergunnah Balleah (North). It contains within its boundary four hulkas of Pergunnah Shahpoor, two of Pergunnah Roypoor, three of Pergunnah Bajitpoor, one of Pergunnah Rekabi Bazar, one of Pergunnah Ameerabad, two of Pergunnah Mohbutpoor, and one of Pergunnah Tallah. Its area comprises 53·84 square miles, with a population of 212 per square mile and 5·17 per house.

Pergunnah Noornuggur contains 54 hulkas and 69 villages or mouzas. It has outlying four hulkas in Pergunnah Boorun and two in Pergunnah Agurparah, and within its boundary has 11 hulkas of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor and two of Pergunnah

Nokeepoor. Its area is 26 78 square miles, with a population of 266 per square mile and 5 21 per house.

Pergunnah Shahpoor contains 11 hulkas and 16 villages or mouzas, having four hulkas outlying in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor. Its area is 4·58 square miles, and population 97 to the square mile, 4·79 per house.

PERGUNNAH NOKEEPOOR.

Pergunnah Nokeepoor is a small Pergunnah situated on the left bank of the Jaboonah, bounded on the North by Pergunnah Dhooleapoor and on the South and East sides by the Soonderbunds

Its principal village is "Issureepoor," commonly known as "Jessore." Syamnuggur is also a village of note. Issureepoor is situated about half a mile below the point where the Echamuttee River separates from the Jaboonah River, and is there styled the Echamuttee or Kudumtullee River—it winds round four-fifths of the village of Issureepoor, and then finds its way into the Soonderbunds. Jessore is well known to all the boatmen visiting the Soonderbunds, and whence they obtain fresh water, there being several good fresh water tanks in the village.

Jessore and the Soonderbund country in its vicinity exhibit the remains of an old city or town, and the site still goes by the name of Goomghur. The following legend is attached to Issureepoor and its vicinity. Goomghur was the seat of a very powerful Rajah by name Pertab Audit, who was looked on as the greatest sovereign that had ever reigned in Bengal. He adorned the seat of his Government with noble buildings, made roads, built mosques, temples, dug tanks, wells, and in fact did every thing that a sovereign desiring the well being of his subjects could do. At Issureepoor he built a temple, dedicating it to the goddess "Kalee," and also a large fort, both which are still in existence. He appointed the ancestors of the present proprietors, "Udhecaree Baboos," as priests to the temple. The goddess Kalee, pleased with the zealous devotions of the Rajah and his charity to all around, appeared to him, bestowing a blessing on him, and said, that "in consequence of his exalted piety, she would always aid him in every difficulty, and would never leave him until the Rajah himself drove her from his presence." On the strength of this he made war on all his neighbours, and through the goddess' protection came off victorious in every battle, and all around acknowledged his independence. After reigning many years in peace amongst his subjects, he took it into his head, that at his death the throne might be usurped by his uncle and family setting aside the rights of his own sons. To prevent such an occurrence, he had them all assassinated. The uncle's name was Bussunt Roy. An infant, the son of Bussunt Roy, was however saved from the general massacre, by his mother throwing him out of the window, when he was picked up by the Ranee, who carried him to her own

apartments, and there brought him up unknown to the Rajah, naming him Kochoo Roy. When this youth was grown up, some attendant in the palace divulged to him the secret of the massacre that had taken place in his infancy, on hearing of which he started off to Delhi, to inform the Emperor Jehangir of what had happened. The Emperor, indignant on hearing of the actions of Pertab Audit, ordered him to be brought to Delhi, deputing his General Maun Sing, with an army, to lay siege to him in his palace, who, after many difficulties, which he had to surmount on his way, at length arrived in the vicinity of Issureepoor. The Rajah Pertab Audit, in the meanwhile, had become very tyrannical towards his subjects, beheading them every where for the least offence. The goddess Kalee seeing all this, was anxious to revoke her blessing, and to effect this, she one day assumed the resemblance and disguise of the Rajah's daughter, and appeared before him in Court, when he was dispensing his so-called justice, by ordering a sweeper-woman's head to be cut off, for sweeping the Court of the Palace in his presence. The ministers and courtiers were amazed to see the impropriety of her conduct, in appearing before them. The Rajah also seeing his daughter, (not entertaining an idea that it was the goddess in disguise,) ordered her out of Court, and to leave his palace for ever. The goddess then discovered herself, and reminded him of her former blessing and promised aid, until he drove her from his presence, and to prove to him that her words were true, and that she would no longer assist such a tyrannical monster, she caused the temple he had built towards the West to be changed from its original position on the South, and that he should henceforth be left to himself. It was after this occurrence that Maun Sing made his appearance at Issureepoor, and after a severe battle, in which many thousands on both sides fell, Pertab Audit was taken prisoner and carried in an iron cage to Delhi. He took the precaution, when in the iron cage, to have a pair of very handsome pigeons in a cage with him, to endeavour therewith to purchase his release from the Emperor; but told his servants before his departure, that in the event of his being condemned to death by the Emperor, he would let fly the pigeons, and on their appearance at Issureepoor, all his family were to go out on the river in a boat, and there sink it, when all would be exterminated together. When the Rajah was brought before the Emperor at Delhi, he prostrated himself before him and sought his mercy, on account of his previous good reign, before he was tempted by the goddess Kalee. The Emperor overlooked the Rajah's offences, set him at liberty, and restored him to his throne. Fortune, however, had turned against him; he had left his two pigeons in the cage with the door open, and whilst before the Emperor, the birds escaped and flew back to Issureepoor, which his family no sooner perceived, than they went and drowned themselves according to his directions before he left. The Rajah immediately returned to the Emperor, and told him of his misfortune, on which the Emperor gave him a swift horse, that he might ride at once to Issureepoor and so prevent the total extermination of his family. He however arrived too late; all was over; his family were no more; when he shared their fate, and drowned himself also. Thus perished the Rajah Pertab Audit. A pestilence shortly

after broke out at Goomghur. Thousands perished in it; Goomghur became depopulated, and is now the abode of tigers and other wild animals.

A few of the edifices remain to this day, especially the Tengah Musjid, 150 feet long, with five domes. The Fort and Black Hole, with some other brick buildings, and an old ruin of a gate leading into the temple facing the South, which is shown as the original entrance, previous to the goddess changing it to the West, which is its present entrance.

The Pergunnah is intersected with khals, and there is a passage for small boats from the Kudumtullee, about 1¼ miles East of Jessore market, through the Atteah and Noabookee Khals communicating with the Culputooah River to the Eastward. The produce of the Pergunnah is paddy. It contains 10 hulkas and 13 villages, comprising an area of 6·19 square miles, and a population of 122 to the square mile and 4·10 per house. It has two hulkas outlying in Pergunnah Noornuggur, and contains one hulka of Pergunnah Dhooleapoor and one of Pergunnah Tallah.

PERGUNNAH JAMEERAH.

Pergunnah Jameerah is bounded to the North by Pergunnah Bhalookah, South by the Soonderbunds, East by the Cobbaduk River, dividing it from District Jessore, and West by Pergunnah Bhalookah and the Culputooah River, dividing it from Pergunnah Bajitpoor.

Pertabnuggur is the principal village; it is the most noted place, and has a large market on the bank of the Culputooah River, and the head cutcherry of the zemindar. The rivers in the Pergunnah are the Culputooah, which, to the N. W., runs through and then skirts Jameerah to the West; has a breadth of 200 to 400 yards, and at Pertabnuggur nearly 600 yards. The swell during the Southerly monsoon is considerable. The Cobbaduk River is somewhat narrower, which bounds the Pergunnah to the East. These rivers are under the surveillance of the Superintendent of Salt Chowkeys, whose boats, with red flags, are continually cruising about. There are also Police Chowkey Boats, which pay their nightly visits to these waters. The khals are also very numerous, Goraieemehal and Aurokhalee to the South, and Maunkhalee and Aumbeekah khals more to the North, would, if allowed, twice effect the junction of the waters of the Culputooah and Cobbaduk Rivers; but the inhabitants have disconnected them by a bund situated to the East of Pertabnuggur. The reason assigned is that the water of the Culputooah is much impregnated with salt, whilst that of the Cobbaduk, except during the hot months

is drinkable, and a mixture of the two would be ruinous to the latter. There are numerous other small tidal khals, which traverse the country around. Several tanks exist, but for the most part they all contain brackish water, and good water is more difficult to procure than food.

There are three markets:—Pertabnuggur, on the left bank of the Culputooah River; Ekshora, on the left bank of the Cobbaduk River; and Khazrah, also on the left bank, and about 4 miles North of Ekshora. There is but one Police Chowkey, situated in Ekshora, and subject to the Thannah at Assasoonee, Pergunnah Bhalookah.

The country is well cultivated, though jungle exists in many places. The village of Charkla, in the S. E. corner, is overgrown with jungle, and nearly deserted, and is the abode of tigers and other wild animals. To the South of the Pergunnah, and exterior of the boundary, is a large bund, extending from Ghur Kumulpoor, in a direct line, to the Eastward. This bund is about 30 feet high, with a base of about 90 feet. It is called Ghur Kumulpoor, but whether originally a fort, or made to prevent the encroachment of the waters of the Culputooah and Cobbaduk, could not be ascertained.

This Pergunnah contains 37 hulkas and 50 mouzas or villages. Its area is 36·48 square miles, with a population of 144 to the square mile and 5·33 per house. It has outlying 4 hulkas in Pergunnah Bajitpoor and 6 in Pergunnah Bhalookah, and contains within its boundary 6 hulkas of Pergunnah Khazrah and 1 of Pergunnah Bhalookah.

All these Pergunnahs consist of detached villages, situated all over the District, and the remarks made on the Pergunnahs in which they are, hold good for these as well. The area of each, as well as the population and rate per square mile and house, will be found in the Area and Population Statement given at pages 12 and 13.

Pergunnah	Tallah
,,	Khazrah.
,,	Soobnalee.
,,	Fingree.
,,	Ameerabad.
,,	Mohbutpoor.
,,	Roypoor.
,,	Fulleyah.
,,	Dharsah.
,,	Hashunpoor.
,,	Khatooleah.

R. SMYTH, *Major*,
Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Division.

STATEMENT shewing the date of commencement and final completion of the Survey of 24-Pergunnahs District, Area, Cost, and Average Rate per Square Mile.

District.	Name of Surveyor.	Date of commencement of Survey.	Date of final completion of Survey.	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Average rate per square mile.	Remarks.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
24-Pergunnahs	Major R. Smyth	22nd December 1846..	30th September 1852..	2277	1,12,625 3 4	49 7 4	The first season's work of this District, executed by Mr. Wilson, comes to about 150 Rs. per square mile. This was rejected, and consequently affected the general average. Excluding Mr. Wilson's work, the cost of the 24-Pergunnah Survey, under Major Smyth's superintendence, comes to Rupees 38-6-10 per square mile.
Punchanungram ..	Ditto ..	1st November 1848..	30th November 1852..	10·75	9,952 8 10		This being a minute survey of Holdings, the rate per mile is not applicable.
Soonderbund Boundary ..	Ditto ..	15th January 1850..	30th September 1851..	250·00	16,720 9 5		This being a Topographical Survey of the line of boundary, with a certain portion of the Grants in the Soonderbunds, the rate per square mile is not applicable.

REVENUE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Calcutta,
The 21st April 1857.

H. L. THUILLIER,
Deputy Surveyor General.

NOTE.

SINCE this Report was drawn up, the Civil and Criminal Jurisdictions of the District have recently been re-arranged by Captain W. S. Sherwill, Boundary Commissioner, and approved by Government. The District is divided into 24 Thannahs and 2 Chowkeys, as specified in the margin, 15 of which are comprised within the Allipoor Magistracy and 9 within that of the Baraset Division. The Map appended to this Report is illustrative of the two grand Magisterial Divisions of Allipoor and Baraset, as also of the different Chowkeys, Thannahs, and Deputy Magistracies. The new Thannah of Amjhara, in which the Towns of *Canning* and *Ellengunj*, on the Mutlah River, are being laid out, is bounded on the North by Thannah Hurwa; South by the Soonderbund Lots 44, 48 and 130, with a branch of the Mutlah River; East by Thannah Baroeepoor; and on the West by Lots 136, 134 and 130, the Hoogleddee and Rampoora Rivers forming the natural boundary. The areas of the different Thannahs have been calculated by Captain Sherwill, and are recorded on the Map—they differ from the aggregate areas of the Pergunnahs, as they include portions of the Soonderbunds and also Pergunnah Chourassee and the greater portion of Pergunnah Ookra of the Nuddeah fiscal District.

Names of Thannahs.	
1. Sooltanpoor.	Allipoor Division.
2. Moydah.	
3. Bankeepoor.	
4. Govindpoor.	
5. Daveepoor.	
6. Atcheepoor.	
7. Bishtopoor.	
8. Kidderpoor.	
9. Kaleeghat.	
10. Amjhara.	
11. Baroeepoor.	
12. Intally.	
13. Chitpoor.	
14. Rajahaut.	
15. Auriyaudah.	
16. Nuwabgunge.	Baraset Division.
17. Nyehatee.	
18. Hurwa.	
19. Kudumgatchee.	
20. Habrah.	
21. Baseerhaut.	
22. Kullinga.	
23. Kalligunge, with 2 Chowkeys, Bhowaneepoor and Assasoonee, subordinate to it.	
24. Shatkira.	

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions.	Total Area by Survey				Detached Lands to be added				Included Lands to be deducted				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks.			
		Number of village circuits	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P				
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
1	City of Calcutta ..	1	4996	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4996	0	14				
2	Punchanungram ..	1	14956	2	5	0	185	1	31	2	311	0	37	117	14830	2	39	*Add*			
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khaspoor ..	6	0	39
																		,, ,, ,, Calcutta ..	179	0	32
																			185	1	31
																		Subtract			
																		2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Calcutta .	305	0	10
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khaspoor .	6	0	27
																			311	0	17
3	Calcutta ..	234	104733	2	12	4	596	2	26	0	226	3	32	238	105103	1	6	*Add*			
																		1 Hulka in Pergunnah Khaspoor .	239	1	05
																		1 ,, ,, Haveelashur .	52	1	11
																		2 ,, ,, Punchanungram	305	0	10
																			596	2	26
																		Subtract			
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khaspoor .	47	3	0
																		,, ,, ,, Punchanungram	179	0	32
																			226	3	32

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions.	Total Area by Survey.				Detached Lands to be added.				Included Lands to be deducted.				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks.
		Number of village circuits.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.			
			Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P	
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
4	Khaspore ..	47	11619	0	10	12	2323	1	17	3	596	3	39	56	13345	1	28	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 111 0 35 11 ,, ,, Meydunmul .. 2158 0 35 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Calcutta .. 47 3 0 ,, ,, ,, Punchanungram .. 6 0 27 2323 1 17 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Meydunmul .. 67 1 02 1 ,, ,, Calcutta .. 239 1 05 1 ,, ,, Balleah (South) .. 276 1 06 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Boreedhattee .. 0 1 06 ,, ,, ,, Magoorah .. 7 2 21 ,, ,, ,, Punchanungram .. 6 0 39 596 3 39
5	Magoorah ..	579	100772	2	1	10	1065	1	16	26	3370	2	28	563	98467	0	34	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Penchakoolee .. 357 2 21 3 ,, ,, Balleah (South) .. 409 1 21 5 ,, ,, Mooragatcha .. 289 0 08 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khaspoor .. 7 2 21 ,, ,, ,, Azeemabad .. 1 2 25 1065 1 16 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Khaspoor .. 111 0 35 10 ,, ,, Ghur .. 1280 2 03 11 ,, ,, Mooragatcha .. 967 1 06 1 ,, ,, Boreedhattee .. 323 0 37 1 ,, ,, Balleah (South) .. 265 3 30 1 ,, ,, Meydunmul .. 363 1 28 1 ,, ,, Azeemabad .. 59 0 04 3370 2 22

6	Balleah (South)	..	95	29565	0	10	2	542	0	36	3	409	1	21	94	29697	3	25	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Khaspoor .. 276 1 06 1 „ „ Magoorah .. 265 3 30 502 0 36 *Subtract.* 3 Hulkas in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 409 1 21
7	Ghur	..	44	6997	2	34	10	1280	2	3	0	0	0	0	54	8278	0	37	*Add* 10 Hulkas in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 1280 2 03 *Subtract* None.
8	Penchakoolee	..	78	14670	3	14	7	551	0	11	5	585	1	33	80	14636	1	32	*Add* 7 Hulkas in Pergunnah Mooragatcha .. 551 0 11 *Subtract* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 357 2 21 3 „ „ Mooragatcha .. 227 3 12 585 1 33
9	Azeemabad, N. and S.	..	162	34392	1	27	8	670	3	26	0	2	3	29	165	35060	1	24	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 59 0 04 2 „ „ Shahpoor .. 611 3 22 48 Detached portions in Pergunnah Azeemabad .. 5448 2 06 6119 1 32 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Duckyn Sagur .. 1 1 04 „ „ „ Magoorah .. 1 2 25 2 3 29
10	Mooragatcha	..	455	87171	1	11	15	1243	2	29	12	841	3	4	458	87573	0	36	*Add* 3 Hulkas in Pergunnah Penchakoolee .. 227 3 12 11 „ „ Magoorah .. 967 1 06 1 „ „ Boreedhattee .. 48 2 11 1243 2 29 *Subtract* 5 Hulkas in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 289 0 08 7 „ „ Penchakoolee .. 551 0 11 Detached Land in Pergunnah Boreedhattee .. 1 2 25 841 3 04

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions	Total Area by Survey				Detached lands to be added.				Included lands to be deducted				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs				Remarks.			
		Number of village circuits	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages	Acres.	R	P				
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
11	Meydunmul ..	259	78581	2	0	7	2416	2	13	17	3685	0	36	249	77312	3	17	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Khaspoor ..		67	1 02
																		1 „ „ Magoorah ..		363	1 28
																		4 „ „ Boreedhattee ..		1935	1 29
																		1 „ „ Shalnuggur ..		150	1 34
																				2416	2 13
																		Subtract 11 Hulkas in Pergunnah Khaspoor ..		2158	0 35
																		4 „ „ Boreedhattee ..		1126	1 33
																		2 „ „ Hatiaghur ..		400	2 08
																				3685	0 36
12	Shahpoor ..	58	16757	2	14	0	0	0	0	4	677	1	2	54	16080	0	28	*Add* None			
																		Subtract 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Azeemabad ..		611	3 22
																		2 „ „ Shalnuggur ..		65	2 04
																				677	1 26
13	Duckyn Sagur ..	14	2023	3	01	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	14	2025	0	5	*Add* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Azeemabad		1	1 04
																		Subtract None			

14	Shahnuggur ..	28	5061	1	2	2	78	2	29	1	150	1	34	29	4989	1	37	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Shahpoor .. 65 2 04 9 Detached portions in Pergunnah Shahnuggur .. 1654 0 05 9 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Boreedhattee .. 13 0 25 1732 2 34 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Meydunmul .. 150 1 34
15	Moydah ..	13	26676	1	29	2	604	0	5	2	488	2	24	13	26791	3	10	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Boreedhattee .. 61 1 13 1 ,, ,, Hattiaghur .. 542 2 32 604 0 5 *Subtract* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Hattiaghur .. 488 2 24
16	Boreedhattee ..	149	42931	2	9	5	1451	2	21	7	2413	0	4	147	41970	0	26	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Magoorah .. 323 0 37 4 ,, ,, Meydunmul .. 1126 1 33 25 Detached portions in Pergunnah Boreedhattee .. 6121 3 34 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khaspoor .. 0 1 06 ,, ,, ,, Mooragatcha .. 1 2 25 7573 2 15 *Subtract* 4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Meydunmul .. 1835 1 29 1 ,, ,, Hattiaghur .. 454 2 06 1 ,, ,, Moydah .. 61 1 13 1 ,, ,, Mooragatcha .. 48 2 11 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Shahnuggur .. 13 0 25 2413 0 04
17	Hattiaghur, N. and S. portions ..	248	81068	3	20	5	1343	2	38	3	7557	3	36	250	74854	2	22	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Meydunmul .. 400 2 06 1 ,, ,, Boreedhattee .. 454 2 06 2 ,, ,, Moydah .. 488 2 24 1343 2 36 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Moydah .. 542 2 32 2 ,, ,, Kharee .. 7015 1 04 7557 3 36
18	Kharee ..	0	0	0	0	2	7015	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7015	1	4	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Hattiaghur .. 7015 1 04 *Subtract* None.

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Districts.	Total Area by Survey.				Detached lands to be added				Included lands to be deducted.				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs				Remarks.		
		Number of village circuits	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P	Number of villages	Acres	R	P			
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9				
19	Haveleeshur ..	102	3706	0	16	8	2706	0	28	12	3423	3	36	98	36350	1	8	*Add*		
																		1 Hulka in Pergunnah Pyeghatee ..	81	0 05
																		7 ,, ,, Haveleeshur, District Nuddeah	2272	1 34
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah ..	35	0 05
																		,, ,, ,, Arsha, District Hooghly	199	1 37
																		,, ,, ,, Syudpoor, ,, Jessore,.	9	0 35
																		,, ,, ,, Ookrah, ,, Nuddeah	108	3 32
																			2706	0 28
																		Subtract		
																		7 Hulkas in Pergunnah Arsha, District Hooghly ..	2492	2 6
																		2 ,, ,, Syudpoor, ,, Jessore ..	578	0 27
																		1 ,, ,, Haveleeshur, ,, Nuddeah .	224	3 23
																		1 ,, ,, Balleah ..	42	1 16
																		1 ,, ,, Calcutta .	52	1 11
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ookrah, District Nuddeah..	29	3 3
																		,, ,, ,, Pyeghatee ..	3	3 30
																			3423	3 36
20	Anwarpoor .	319	90600	3	9	0	19	2	15	1	190	1	19	318	90430	0	5	*Add*		
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .	12	1 4
																		,, ,, ,, Bullundah	1	0 7
																		,, ,, ,, Chowrasee, Dist. Nuddeah	6	1 4
																			19	2 15
																		Subtract		
																		1 Hulka in Pergunnah Balleah	188	0 13
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Chowrasee, Dist. Nuddeah	2	1 6
																			190	1 19

21	Ballundah	..	196	97363	1	29	1	68	0	6	0	31854	3	38	197	65576	1	37	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Koordah, District Nuddeah .. 68 0 6 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .. 63 2 23 " " " Pyeghatee .. 47 2 10 " " " Anwarpoor .. 1 0 7 " " " Soonderbunds .. 31742 2 29 31854 3 28
22	Balleah, North	..	198	88155	0	28	5	1492	3	20	32	8658	0	33	171	80989	3	15	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Anwarpoor .. 188 0 13 1 " " Haveleeshur .. 42 1 16 1 " " Pyeghatee .. 346 0 0 1 " " Surfrajpoor .. 609 0 26 1 " " Katsalee .. 174 3 14 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ballundah .. 63 2 23 " " " Agurparah .. 3 2 24 " " " Khatooleah .. 43 1 5 " " " Dhooleapoor .. 19 2 20 " " " Myehatee .. 2 0 39 1492 3 20 *Subtract* 5 Hulkas in Pergunnah Myehatee .. 1067 1 33 1 " " Kullara Hosseinpoor, Dist. Nuddeah 333 0 11 3 " " Dhooleapoor .. 731 2 18 23 " " Khatooleah .. 6438 2 12 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ameerabad .. 2 1 6 " " " Haveleeshur .. 35 0 5 " " " Anwarpoor .. 12 1 4 " " " Arsha, District Hooghly .. 1 2 28 " " " Agurparah .. 36 0 36 8658 0 33
23	Agurparah	..	73	17801	2	36	0	52	0	34	36	8266	0	13	43	9587	3	17	*Add* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .. 36 0 36 " " " Dhooleapoor .. 5 3 24 " " " Myehatee .. 10 0 14 52 0 34 *Subtract* 11 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 2439 3 30 5 " " Myehatee .. 1917 2 33 2 " " Katsalee .. 499 3 32 1 " " Pyeghatee .. 84 3 21 2 " " Khatooleah .. 509 0 23 5 " " Dharsa .. 1888 0 25 2 " " Noornuggur .. 683 1 25 1 " " Roypoor .. 103 3 13 1 " " Ameerabad .. 135 1 27 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .. 8 2 24 8266 0 13

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions	Total Area by Survey.				Detached lands to be added.				Included lands to be deducted				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks.
		Number of village circuits.	Acres.			Number of villages	Acres.			Number of villages	Acres.			Number of villages	Acres.			
			Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		Acres	R	P		Acres	R	P	
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
24	Khatooleah ..	0	0	0	0	25	6947	2	35	0	43	1	5	25	6904	1	30	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Agurparah .. 502 0 23 23 „ „ Balleah .. 6438 2 12 6947 2 35 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .. 43 1 05
25	Pyeghatee ..	126	44069	2	11	1	136	1	30	2	2916	1	0	125	41289	3	1	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Agurparah .. 84 3 21 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ballundah .. 47 2 19 „ „ „ Haveleeshur .. 3 3 30 136 1 30 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Haveleeshur .. 81 0 5 1 „ „ Balleah .. 346 0 0 Detached Lands in Soonderbunds .. 2489 0 35 2916 1 00
26	Bajitpoor and Rekabi Bazar	162	59966	3	9	4	1214	2	31	30	13824	1	20	136	47357	0	20	*Add* 4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 637 3 02 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Bhalookah .. 534 0 00 „ „ „ Hashunpoor .. 42 3 29 1214 2 31 *Subtract* 12 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 2476 3 25 3 „ „ Muhbutpoor .. 144 2 30 4 „ „ Jameerah .. 1732 2 10 7 „ „ Hashunpoor .. 6258 3 37 3 „ „ Tallah .. 3079 1 02 1 „ „ Ehubpoor, District Jessore .. 134 3 36 13824 1 20

27	Myehatee ..	38	20229	1	34	13	3238	1	38	3	529	0	27	48	22938	3	0
28	Dhooleapoor and Demrial Mustaffapoor ..	138	25028	1	21	40	9745	3	20	14	1211	3	0	164	34462	2	01
29	Noornuggur ..	54	14705	2	35	9	6387	2	34	13	3948	3	9	59	17144	2	20

Add

3	Hulkas in Pergunnah Katsalee ..	199	3	12
5	,, ,, Agurparah ..	1917	2	33
5	,, ,, Balleah ..	1067	1	33
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor ..	4	1	29
	,, ,, ,, Boorun ..	23	0	06
	,, ,, ,, Bhalookah ..	26	0	00
		3238	1	33

Subtract

1	Hulka in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor ..	214	2	29
2	,, ,, Boorun ..	300	3	07
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah ..	2	0	39
	,, ,, ,, Agurparah ..	10	0	14
	,, ,, ,, Hosseinabad ..	0	3	19
	,, ,, ,, Katsalee ..	0	1	39
		529	0	27

Add

12	Hulkas in Pergunnah Bajitpoor ..	2476	3	25
1	,, ,, Myehatee ..	214	2	29
11	,, ,, Noornuggur ..	2784	1	25
1	,, ,, Nokeepoor ..	868	2	11
1	,, ,, Katsalee ..	226	2	17
11	,, ,, Agurparah ..	2439	3	30
3	,, ,, Balleah ..	731	2	18
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Tallah ..	1	3	15
	,, ,, ,, Muhbutpoor ..	0	1	19
	,, ,, ,, Roypoor ..	0	3	31
		9745	3	20

Subtract

4	Hulkas in Pergunnah Shahpoor .	186	0	31
2	,, ,, Roypoor ..	270	1	11
3	,, ,, Bajitpoor .. }	637	3	02
1	,, ,, Rekabi Bazar .. }			
1	,, ,, Ameerabad ..	8	0	11
2	,, ,, Muhbutpoor ..	25	2	26
1	,, ,, Tallah ..	14	2	14
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah ..	19	2	20
	,, ,, ,, Agurparah ..	5	3	24
	,, ,, ,, Myehatee ..	4	1	29
	,, ,, ,, Noornuggur ..	21	0	34
	,, ,, ,, Jameerah ..	17	3	28
		1211	3	00

Add

4	Hulkas in Pergunnah Boorun ..	4531	1	32
2	,, ,, ,, Agurparah ..	683	1	25
1	,, ,, ,, Moolghur, District Nuddeah ..	448	2	09
2	,, ,, ,, Kullara Hosseinpoor, ditto ..	703	0	14
	Detached Land in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor ..	21	0	34
		6387	2	34

Subtract

11	Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor ..	2784	1	25
2	,, ,, Nokeypoor ..	1164	1	24
		3948	3	00

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions	Total Area by Survey.				Detached Lands to be added.				Included Lands to be deducted.				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks.	
		Number of villages circuits.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.			Number of villages.	Acres.				
			Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		Acres.	R	P		
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9			
30	Nokeepoor and Gooleekatee ..	10	4663	1	21	2	1164	1	24	2	1861	3	16	10	3965	3	29	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Noornuggur .. 1164 1 24 *Subtract* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 868 2 11 1 „ „ Tallah .. 993 1 05 1861 3 16	
31	Shahpoor ..	11	2760	1	4	4	186	0	33	0	13	2	2	15	2932	3	33	*Add* 4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 186 0 31 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Muhbutpoor .. 13 2 02	
32	Hashunpoor ..	0	0	0	0	7	6255	3	37	0	42	3	29	7	6213	0	8	*Add* 7 Hulkas in Pergunnah Bajitpoor .. 6255 3 37 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Bajitpoor .. 42 3 29	
33	Jameerah ..	37	19186	1	35	10	6952	1	31	7	2786	1	34	40	23352	1	32	*Add* 4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Bajitpoor .. 1732 2 10 6 „ „ Bhalookah .. 5162 2 22 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khazrah .. 39 1 11 „ „ „ „ .. 17 3 28 .. 6952 1 31 *Subtract* 5 Hulkas in Pergunnah Khazrah .. 2178 0 07 1 „ „ Bhalookah .. 608 1 27 2786 1 34	

34	Bhalookah	.	135	99169	3	18	2	10474	2	15	22	15660	3	17	115	93983	2	16
35	Boorun	.	117	112556	2	2	5	1352	0	19	15	20812	0	30	107	93096	1	25
36	Surfrajpoor	..	41	27005	2	18	8	4720	2	33	14	7436	0	19	35	24290	0	32

Add

1	Hulka in Pergunnah Jameerah	..	608	1 27
1	,, ,, Boorun	..	9794	3 35
Detached Lands in Pergunnah Khazrah		..	26	3 19
,, ,, ,,	Shoobnalee		32	3 11
,, ,, ,,	Muhbutpoor	..	22	2 03
			10474	2 15

Subtract

5	Hulkas in Pergunnah Fingree	..	4013	3 39
1	,, ,, Muhbutpoor	..	379	0 23
1	,, ,, Ramchundeipoor, Dist. Jessore		1039	2 10
6	,, ,, Shoobnalee	..	3390	2 29
5	,, ,, Jameerah	..	5163	2 22
1	,, ,, Tallah	..	325	0 16
1	,, ,, Khazrah	..	226	1 18
1	,, ,, Soonderbunds	..	479	1 20
Detached Lands in Pergunnah Myehatee		..	26	0 00
,, ,, ,,	Boorun	..	39	3 18
,, ,, ,,	Bhitpoor	..	534	0 00
,, ,, ,,	Dateeah	..	13	3 16
			15060	3 17

Add

2	Hulkas in Pergunnah Myehatee	..	300	3 07
2	,, ,, Surfrajpoor	..	702	1 04
1	,, ,, Hilkee	.	349	0 30
Detached Lands in Pergunnah Bhalookah			39	3 18
			1352	0 19

Subtract

5	Hulkas in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor	..	2760	3 04
5	,, ,, Hilkee	..	3497	0 37
1	,, ,, Bhalookah	..	9794	3 35
4	,, ,, Noorunagur	..	4051	1 32
Detached Lands in Pergunnah Myehatee			23	0 06
,, ,, ,,	Moolghur, Dist. Nuddeah		4	3 02
			20812	0 30

Add

3	Hulkas in Pergunnah Hilkee		1759	3 29
3	,, ,, Boorun	.	2960	3 04
			4720	2 33

Subtract

4	Hulkas in Pergunnah Hilkee	..	2626	1 19
4	,, ,, Ameerabad	..	2220	2 25
1	,, ,, Balleah	..	609	0 26
2	,, ,, Boorun	..	762	1 04
3	,, ,, Kullaia Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah	..	1217	2 25
			7436	0 19

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Continued.)

Number	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions.	Total Area by Survey. Number of village circuits.	Total Area by Survey. Acres.	R	P	Detached Lands to be added. Number of villages.	Detached Lands to be added. Acres.	R	P	Included Lands to be deducted. Number of villages.	Included Lands to be deducted. Acres.	R	P	Recorded Area of Pergunnahs. Number of villages.	Recorded Area of Pergunnahs. Acres.	R	P	Remarks.			
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
37	Hilkee ..	12	10252	0	15	9	6164	2	36	5	2683	1	32	16	13733	1	10	*Add*			
																		4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor ..	2626	1	9
																		5 ,, ,, Boorun ..	3497	0	37
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Kullara Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah ..	41	0	20
																			6164	2	36
																		Subtract			
																		3 Hulkas in Pergunnah Surfrajpoor ..	1759	3	29
																		1 ,, ,, Boorun ..	249	0	30
																		1 ,, ,, Kullara Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah ..	674	1	13
																			2683	1	32
38	Dataeah ..	33	32090	3	16	0	00	3	32	5	3404	0	17	28	28777	2	31	*Add*			
																		Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ramchunderpoor, District Jessore ..	77	0	16
																		,, ,, ,, Bhalookah ..	13	3	16
																			90	3	32
																		Subtract			
																		2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee ..	396	2	05
																		2 ,, ,, Ramchunderpoor, Dist. Jessore	2674	2	35
																		1 ,, ,, Tallah ..	332	3	17
																			3404	0	17

39	Khaleshakhalee	..	52	3189	7	1	21	2	399	0	28	31	11883	2	2	23	20413	0	7	

Add

2	Hulkas in Pergunnah Dateeah	..	396	2	00
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Molloye, District Jessore	..	0	1	25
	,, ,, ,, Tallah	..	2	0	38
			399	0	28

Subtract

4	Hulkas in Pergunnah Shoobnalee	..	954	3	27
3	,, ,, Ramchunderpoor, Dist. Jessore	..	1521	2	05
2	,, ,, Fulleyah	..	354	2	06
16	,, ,, Tallah	..	7513	1	25
1	,, ,, Selimabad, District Jessore	..	52	1	22
2	,, ,, Digdana Hosseinpoor, District Nuddeah	..	1079	0	01
3	,, ,, Mollye, District Jessore	..	377	2	36
			11883	2	02

40	Katsalee	..	10	1651	3	16	2	503	3	18	5	607	1	7	7	1548	1	27	

Add

2	Hulkas in Pergunnah Agurparah	..	499	3	32
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Hosseinabad	..	3	1	27
	,, ,, ,, Myehatee	..	0	1	39
			503	3	18

Subtract

1	Hulka in Pergunnah Balleah	..	174	3	14
3	,, ,, Myehatee	..	199	3	12
1	,, ,, Dhooleapoor	..	226	2	17
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Hosseinabad	..	6	0	04
			607	1	07

41	Hosseinabad	..	3	482	0	15	0	6	3	23	0	3	1	27	3	485	2	11	

Add

	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Katsalee	..	6	0	04
	,, ,, ,, Myehatee	..	0	3	19
			6	3	23

Subtract

	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Katsalee	..	3	1	27

42	Tallah	..	0	0	0	0	23	12259	1	13	0	22	3	32	23	12236	1	21	

Add

1	Hulka in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor	..	14	2	14
3	,, ,, Bajirpoor	..	3079	1	02
1	,, ,, Dateeah	..	322	3	17
16	,, ,, Khaleshakhalee	..	7513	1	25
1	,, ,, Nokeepoor	..	993	1	05
1	,, ,, Bhalsokah	..	325	0	16
	Detached Lands in Pergunnah Ramchunderpoor, District Jessore	..	0	3	14
			12259	1	13

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in District 24-Pergunnahs.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions.	Total Area by Survey.				Detached Lands to be added.				Included Lands to be deducted.				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks			
		Number of village circuits.	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages.	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages.	Acres.	R	P	Number of villages.	Acres.	R	P				
	1	2	3			4	5			6	7			8	9						
43	Khazrah ..	0	0	0	0	7	2404	1	25	0	55	0	30	7	2349	0	35	*Add* 6 Hulkas in Pergunnah Jameerah .. 2178 0 07 1 „ „ Bhalookah .. 226 1 18 2404 1 25 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Jameerah .. 39 1 11 „ „ „ Bhalookah .. 15 3 19 55 0 30			
44	Shoobnalee ..	0	0	0	0	10	4353	3	7	0	32	3	11	10	4320	3	36	*Add* 4 Hulkas in Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee .. 954 3 27 6 „ „ Bhalookah .. 3390 2 29 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Tallah .. 8 0 31 4353 3 07 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Bhalookah .. 32 3 11			
45	Fingree ..	0	0	0	0	5	4013	3	39	0	0	0	0	5	4013	3	39	*Add* 5 Hulkas in Pergunnah Bhalookah .. 4013 3 39 *Subtract* None.			
46	Ameerabad ..	0	0	0	0	6	2366	1	29	0	0	0	0	6	2366	1	29	*Add* 1 Hulka in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 8 0 11 4 „ „ Surfrazpoor .. 2220 2 25 1 „ „ Agurparah .. 135 1 27 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Balleah .. 2 1 06 2366 1 29 *Subtract* None.			

47	Muhbutpoor	..	0	0	0	0	6	563	0	17	0	2	2	3	22	6	540	0	35	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 25 2 36 3 ,, ,, Bajitpoor .. 144 2 30 1 ,, ,, Bhalookah .. 37 0 29 Detached Lands in Pergunnah Shahpoor .. 13 2 02 563 0 17 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 0 1 19 ,, ,, ,, Bhalookah .. 22 2 03 22 3 22
48	Roypoor	..	0	0	0	0	3	374	0	24	0	0	3	31	3	373	0	33	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 270 1 11 1 ,, ,, Agurparah .. 103 3 13 374 0 24 *Subtract* Detached Lands in Pergunnah Dhooleapoor .. 0 3 31
49	Fulleya	..	0	0	0	0	2	384	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	384	2	6	*Add* 2 Hulkas in Pergunnah Khaleshakhalee .. 384 2 00 *Subtract* None.
50	Dharsah	..	0	0	0	0	5	1888	0	25	0	0	0	0	5	1888	0	25	*Add* 5 Hulkas in Pergunnah Agurparah .. 1888 0 25 *Subtract* None.

NOTE.—A detailed Statement of all these lands, additive and subtractive, for each Pergunnah, will be found in the commencement of each Village Volume, as lodged in the Deputy Surveyor General's and Collectors' Offices.

(Signed) R. SMYTH,
Revenue Surveyor.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

GENERAL STATEMENT of Area, District 24-Pergunnahs.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or other Local Divisions.	Total Area by Survey.				Detached Lands to be added.				Included Lands to be deducted.				Recorded Area of Pergunnahs.				Remarks.
		Number of villages or circuits	Acres.	R.	P.	Number of villages.	Acres.	R.	P.	Number of villages.	Acres.	R.	P.	Number of villages.	Acres.	R.	P.	
	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
District	24-Pergunnahs ..	4450	1500581	2	22	11	3985	2	6	29	47191	1	1	4432	1457325	3	27	*Add* 11 Hulkas from District Nuddeah .. 3648 1 39 Detached Lands from District Jessore .. 87 2 10 " " " " Hooghly .. 199 1 37 3935 2 6 *Subtract* 8 Hulkas of District Nuddeah .. 3565 3 4 13 " " Jessore .. 6439 3 39 7 " " Hooghly .. 2494 0 34 1 " " Soonderbunds .. 34691 1 4 47191 1 1

The Grand Total recorded Area of the District is Acres 1457,325 *r.* 3 *p.* 27, or Square Miles 2277·07. The Sudder Jumma, as furnished by the Collector of the District, is Rupees 16,61,670-9-5, giving an average of Rupees 1 2-3 per Acre. The number of Mouzas is 6,029 and of Estates 1,748, as follows :—

Less than	8 Annas	Sudder Jumma ..	..	..	..	..	26
Above	8 "	and less than	1 Rupee	..	..	..	42
"	1 Rupee	and " "	10 "	..	..	..	259
"	10 "	" " "	50 "	..	..	..	239
"	50 "	" " "	100 "	..	..	..	185
"	100 "	" " "	500 "	..	..	..	403
"	500 "	" " "	1,000 "	..	..	..	142
"	1,000 "	" " "	5,000 "	..	..	..	206
"	5,000 "	" " "	10,000 "	..	..	..	45
"	10,000 "			..	..	..	36
				Total ..	..	..	1,743

(Signed) R. SMYTH, *Major*,
Revenue Surveyor.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.